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CONFIDENCE VOTE IN MR. WILSON IS BEING LOOKED FOR

Expect Republicans to Support it; Legislature to Discuss Armed Liners

LONDON IS SERIOUS

Doesn't Ridicule German Threat, But Relies Upon Navy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 1.—The armed merchantmen question will be debated in the Legislature. It is expected that, with the support of the Republicans, a vote of confidence in President Wilson will be passed.

London, March 1.—With regard to submarine frightfulness, the new threat is not ridiculed, especially as it is not doubted that Germany has been building new and more powerful submarines, but every confidence is felt in the navy.

The Admiralty appropriately issues a list of 40 unarmed British merchantmen and 14 neutral vessels which have been sunk by German submarines, without warning, up to December 31, exclusive of undoubted cases of submarining omitted in the absence of actual proof.

The British steamer Thornaby (1,782 tons; R. Ropner and Co., West Hartlepool) has been sunk. All on board were killed or drowned.

War Costing Russia £3,000,000 Per Day

£37,000,000 Deficit On Budget; Alcohol Revenue Falls From £68,000,000 to £1,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 1.—The Budget deficit amounts to £37,000,000. The war is costing £3,000,000 a day. The revenue derived from alcohol has fallen from £68,000,000 to less than £1,000,000.

The Minister of Finance emphasises that Russia must have full economic independence. He is confident that, after the war, a rich, powerful Russia will arise.

Germany Claims Wins But Mark Still Falls

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 1.—Telegrams from Scandinavia and Holland show that the German claims to successes in France have not arrested the fall in the value of the Mark. On the contrary, the depreciation of the Mark has been accentuated.

TENNYSON EXPLOSION

Police at Rio Lay It to Charge Of Two Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rio de Janeiro, March 1.—The police have ascertained that two Germans caused the explosion on the Lamport and Holt steamer Tennyson.

GERMAN AERO GRASSED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 1.—The Admiralty announces that Flight Sub-Lieutenant Simms, yesterday, attacked and shot down a hostile aeroplane, which fell in flames a short distance in front of the Belgian lines. The combat and the result were viewed by the Belgian soldiers in their trenches.

India Sends £6,000,000 For Gt. Britain's Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 1.—In the House of Commons, today, during a debate on the army supplementary estimate, Mr. H. W. Forster, financial member of the Army Council, said that the British Government had received from India £6,000,000, including a very generous contribution from the native states.

Colonel Lockwood said that the House was very grateful for the assistance of the Dominions and native States in men and money.

Mention Apponyi As Envoy To U. S.

COUNT ALBERT APPONYI

Berlin, January 24.—Advices received here from Vienna say that Count Albert Apponyi, the veteran Hungarian political leader, possibly may be chosen to fill the vacant post of Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States. While there is no authoritative information on the subject here, it is thought in certain circles that the chances for him to receive the appointment are good.

Count Apponyi is sixty-nine years old. He has been a member of the Hungarian House of Deputies since 1872. Count Apponyi visited the United States in 1904.

Last Voluntary Day Finds Britishers Not In Hurry To Enlist

Proclamation Soon Will Call Up Eight Groups of Attested Married Men

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 1.—The papers state that a Proclamation will be issued in a few days calling up eight groups of married men who have attested. Today is the last day for voluntary enlistment. It also marks the advertised opening of the new German submarine frightfulness campaign.

The papers state that there is little evidence of a widespread desire to attest on the part of the men affected. There were hundreds of men enlisted as recruits in London yesterday, but no rush.

In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Walter Long, President of the Local Government Board, stated that the Government was considering the question of declaring a moratorium regarding the liabilities of married men enlisted under Lord Derby's scheme.

Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under Secretary for War, said that every endeavor will be made to transfer married men who are liable for military service to reserved occupations, in place of single men. The power was reserved to extend the age limit for enlistment, but, at present, that is not considered necessary.

AMERICA ISN'T PARTY TO EXPLOITING CHINA

Denial to Shibusawa's Remark Financiers Pledged to Co-operate with Japan

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, March 3.—The following extract is from a letter from a well-known Far Eastern American resident now in New York: "I am authorised to deny emphatically Baron Shibusawa's announcement that American financiers are pledged to co-operate with Japan in exploiting China by using American capital and Japanese brains. Leading American financiers authorize me to inform the Chinese people that they will never endorse any doctrine which will be injurious to China's interests, deprive the right of Chinese participation, or undermine the American policy embraced in identical notes to China and Japan on May 15 last."

Gen. Chang Recaptures Nachi For Government; Yunnanese In Anshunfu and Kweiyang

Rebels Also Take Yuanchowfu; Wuchang Gets Scare And People Leave; Rumors of Compromise

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 3.—Although the monarchist papers persistently state that the Government has given up all idea of treating with the Yunnan and Kweichow rebels, the indications are increasing that the reports concerning a compromise with the opponents of the restoration of the monarchy are not entirely without foundation, especially in view of the almost total inactivity of the Government forces in Kwangsi and Hunan and the slow progress they are making in Szechuen.

According to a Government report from Chungking, on the 29th of last month a divisional commander of General Chang Chin-yao's troops captured Nachi, after a sharp engagement, despite a desperate resistance. Large quantities of ammunition and supplies were captured.

Rebels In Kweiyang

Chungking, March 2.—A message from Kweiyang states that three to four thousand Yunnanese troops have reached Anshunfu, of whom some hundreds have arrived in Kweiyang. The city is quiet.

The local newspapers continue to report rebel victories, the latest being that Yuanchowfu, in Hunan, has been captured.

Wuchang, March 3.—The city is seething with rumor and many people are clearing out. This is largely due to the censorship and to the lack of reliable news.

There is general confidence in the Chiangchun. The city is closely guarded.

Chengtu, March 3.—Mr. Edmonds, a surveyor, has arrived from Shihchuan and Mowchow, north of Chengtu, after an exciting journey. His carriers were attacked by robbers, one of the soldiers of the escort killed and another wounded and his cook has his arm injured. All his goods were stolen or smashed up.

Yuan Taking Drastic Steps

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, March 3.—Yuan Shih-k'ai, on the suggestion of his military advisers, has decided to adopt the strongest measures against the rebels and to settle the trouble in the South-West only by force of arms. A new military department will be established with the special purpose of dealing effectively with the situation and to carry out military reforms at the same time.

The Yunnan and Kweichow members of the Lifayuan will probably be elected among the residents of the two provinces in Peking. The modus of election will be the same as that for the election of Deputies from Mongolia, Tibet and Turkestan.

The salt prices have been increased from March 1 and the revenue will be enlarged by ten million Dollars yearly.

The agreement about the Kirin-Changchun Railway has been signed by Liang Tun-yen, Minister of Communications and Mr. Hioki, Japanese Minister to Peking.

More Leave For Gen. Feng

The Shunpao reports:—General Feng Kuo-chang has applied for twenty days' leave, which has been sanctioned by the Peking Government. His chief of staff is acting for him pro tem.

Troops To Yochow

There are six battalions of the army of Nieh Shih-chung of Anhui and six battalions of Tingwu army under General Chang Hsun at Pengpu. General Nieh has been ordered by the Peking Government to detail ten battalions of Anhui troops for Yochow and he has instructed four battalions (1,200 men) at Pengpu to proceed to Yochow by train via the Tsingpu and Lunghai Railway.

At the same time he instructed his brother at Showchow, in Anhui, to send his men consisting of six battalions (1,800 men) to Yochow by steamers. There is no order for the despatch of General Chang Hsun's men as yet.

To Reprove Officials

The Shun Pao reports that both the Chiangchun and Civil Governor of Hunan, Admiral Tang Hsiang-ming and Shen Chin-chien, will be reproved, owing to their failure to effect the proper defence of Hunan. A mandate to that effect will soon be issued.

The Waichiaopu will entertain the Ministers of five powers (Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy and Japan) and will inform them of the proposals to solve the situation and ask their advice on the same.

Banished For 6 Months

Huang Chai-shuh, a native of the Tungting district, whose arrest by the soldiers in a train of the Shanghai-Nanking Railroad for talking against the monarchy has already been reported, has been sentenced by the arsenal authorities to a term of 6 months banishment.

Montreal Grand Trunk Station Burned Down

Fire Supposed To Be Work Of German Incendiary; Damage Totals G.$300,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, March 1.—The Grand Trunk railway station at Montreal has been burned.

Montreal, March 1.—The fire at the Grand Trunk Station is suspected to be due to German incendiarism.

The main building was consumed in less than an hour. The damage is estimated at G. $300,000.

Make Tsar Marshal In the British Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 1.—The Emperor of Russia, thanking King George for presenting him with the baton of a British Field Marshal, expressed the assurance that the British and the Russians will soon be fighting side by side. General Sir Arthur Paget, who presented the baton, said that it was a token of the King's affection and a tribute to the heroism of the Russian army.

The Weather

Moderate monsoon and threats of rain. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 56.6 and the minimum 36.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 64.8 and 44.0.

German Ultimatum Sent To Portugal

Return of Vessels Seized Is Demanded Within Forty-Eight Hours

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, March 1.—It is reported that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Portugal, demanding the return of the German vessels seized by the latter within 48 hours.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Mar. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Mar. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 9
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M.** Mar. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 11
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Mar. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Mar. 20
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 24
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique Mar. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 4
Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin Mar. 5
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone....Mar 15

**To connect with s.s. Nippon Maru at Yokohama, Japan.

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left San Francisco on February 18, is due at Yokohama today and here on or about March 12, per s.s. Manila Maru.

The French mail of February 6 is due at Hongkong on March 8, and here on March 12. Expected to leave Saigon on Sunday, March 5, per M.M. s.s. Polynesien.

New Jersey Girl's Face To Appear On New Canadian Coins

Mrs. Reba Porter

When the new Canadian coins, now ordered, make their appearance they will bear on their face a reproduction of the profile of Mrs. Reba Porter, of Island Heights, N.J. a well-known model in the New York studios. Numismatists claim that the new Canadian coins will be the most artistic ever issued.

NO SECRET AGREEMENT OF DUTCH AND TEUTONS

Foreign Minister Says Holland Has Not Abandoned Liberty of Action

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, March 1.—In the Chamber, yesterday, the Minister for Foreign Affairs denied that there was any secret understanding between Germany and Holland, or that the latter had in any wise abandoned its liberty of action.

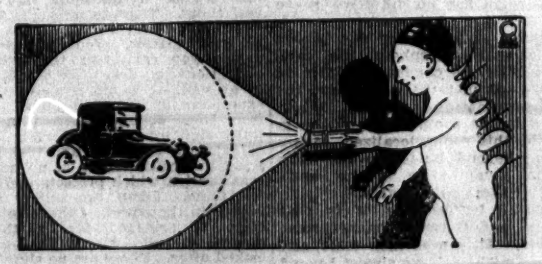
BULGARS VEER ROUND IN FAVOR OF RUSSIA

Deserters Tell of Hardships; Say Their Big Allies Are Denuding Country

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, March 1.—Reuter's special correspondent at headquarters states that Bulgarian deserters who are coming in daily complain of hardships and lack of food, while the Germans are well fed and are denuding the country of foodstuffs. They say that the feeling in favor of Russia is growing in Bulgaria.

"Little Private Detectives"



That Good as New Automobile

You know you want an automobile like everyone else. But you are deterred, perhaps, by the idea of expense. You are mechanically inclined and could keep up repairs yourself, but the first cost looks too big.

Then, you really need those little private detectives, THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS. They turn the searchlight on the bargains in used cars. Either by reading THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS of others or by inserting one of your own you can solve your auto problem.

The cost of either way is insignificant, only a few moments a day in one case or a few cents expenditure in the other.

FAILURE TO TAKE VERDUN IMPOSSIBLE OF RETRIEVEMENT

Is French View; Emphasise Moral Effect of Reverse to Germans

BIG PREPARATIONS

Concentration Occupied 2 Months; Kaiser Commands Pick of the Army

A SOLID DEFENCE

Established 6 Kilometers Before Fortress, It Defies All Attacks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 1.—One of the greatest and most sanguinary battles in the history of the world has been going on for the last eight days, on the French front, opposite Verdun. Urged on by a serious economical crisis and riots among their working classes, disappointed in their Oriental illusions by the maintenance of the French and British forces at Salonica and by the victory at Erzeroum of the Russians, who are now advancing on Trebizond and cutting off communication with Bagdad, unable to achieve final success anywhere and dreading the allies' continual increase of men and munitions, the Germans are attempting a desperate endeavor against their "principal enemy," in Emperor William's own words.

The battle is still going on. If the Germans do not succeed in taking Verdun, besides the frightful losses they have suffered it will be an irretrievable moral blow, after the proclamations issued, the promises made to the German people and the extraordinary intensity of the effort made.

This attack has been prepared for at least two months, by a concentration of men and material. It has hurled against the French thousands of men and millions of missiles, in proportions hitherto unknown. The Germans have chosen absolutely the pick of their army and the Kaiser himself is in command, with the Crown Prince.

Prodigious Efforts

The Germans are attacking in massed lines and their dead bodies are being heaped up. In face of the enemy's prodigious efforts, the French troops are resisting heroically. After giving up their first lines, when the losses sustained by the German armies were absolutely out of proportion to the result achieved, the French are now solidly established on their second line of defence, six kilometers in front of Verdun, where they stubbornly resist the most furious attacks.

The center of their position at Douaumont, at one moment, was lost, but it was retaken at once and there has been no change during the last five days. The calm and confidence of the French people are absolute.

The official communique issued this afternoon reported: North of Verdun and in Woevre, no important event occurred. There was an intermittent bombardment at different points of our front.

We bombarded the German first and second lines, westward of Pont-a-Musson. The Germans appeared to be carrying out alarm exercises. We also bombarded the German lines of communication at Cerny.

A French double-engined aeroplane felled a German aeroplane at La Bassee. It blazed up on landing

Douaumont Firmly Held Against Counter-Attacks

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, March 1.—Western theater.—Yesterday, the artillery was very active on many parts of the front, especially the artillery of the enemy which, however, at several places only tried to mislead the Germans. In the Yser district, in the Champagne and between the Meuse and Moselle, the enemy seriously attempted to inflict damage, but obtained no success.

A British biplane was defeated in an aerial fight near Menin and the

crew captured. Two French biplanes were brought down by anti-aircraft guns, one at Yezaponin, north-west of Soissons, where the crew were made prisoners and the other south-west of Soissons, its crew probably being killed.

An aeroplane piloted by reserve lieutenant Kuehl, with reserve lieutenant Haber as observer, stopped a military transport train by bombs on the road from Besancon to Jussey and successfully attacked the enemy alighting from the train.

Headquarters, March 2.—Western theater.—The situation on the western front is unchanged. In the Yser section, the artillery of the enemy has been very active. On the eastern banks of the Meuse, the French again sacrificed their troops in useless counter-attacks against Fort Douaumont, which is firmly held by us.

Berlin, March 2.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports:—The war correspondents at the front report that the Germans, on February 22, gained only ten square kilometers less than the French in their whole offensive in the Champagne during all last Autumn. The German attack was carefully prepared through a heavy bombardment of the French barricades in the forests, where barbed wire had been drawn from tree to tree and branches with barbed wire entanglements heaped between, forming a soft barricade, specially effective against artillery fire.

Immense French Losses

When the Germans stormed, they also swept the more distant barricades before the French were able to rally their scattered troops. The German losses are surprisingly small, while the French suffered immense losses through the splendid co-operation of the German artillery and infantry.

In small places, hundreds of French corpses lay closely packed. The French line has been broken through on both sides of the roads from Verdun to the north.

The Berliner Lokal Anzeiger reports from the Verdun front that, in the Woevre Plain, the Germans have occupied Bois Hennemont, seven kilometers south of Etain, where, among others, several cannon of the heaviest caliber have been captured. The German advance is continuing westward and at several places the foot of the Cote-de-Lorraine has been reached. In Fresnes, which is situated 4½ kilometers west of Marcheville, the French maintained themselves until February 28, when they were forced to withdraw under German pressure.

All correspondents agree that the nature of the country was extremely difficult for an attack and all are deeply impressed by what they call the wonderful German pushing *elan*, which never leaves the troops. The Germans who stormed height 344, under a rain of shells and against all sorts of entanglements, were forced to maintain themselves during two days and two nights against an incessantly attacking enemy, without any food, since the enemy's curtain fire made it impossible to approach the supplies.

Germans Suffer Little

Under similar circumstances, the French troops always surrendered, as is proved by the French prisoners, who simply state: "We have got no more food and therefore surrender." The most striking feature of the combat is the smallness of the German casualties, on which all war correspondents insist.

The Vossische Zeitung, commenting upon the French statements that the fortifications of Douaumont were without the slightest importance, says that these statements are true in a certain sense, namely, that after the artillery experiences in the Belgian fortresses, when they were conquered by the Germans, General Sarrail, who was then commander of Verdun, thought it advisable to withdraw the big cannon which were installed in concrete. These cannon, however, were installed again afterwards and were very active during the defence of Douaumont. All the cannon installed in armored towers remained in their places and fired until the fort was stormed by German troops.

Furthermore, infantry detachments with machine-guns, who had fled into the fort, were captured by the conquerors. The paper concludes: "It is ridiculous to speak of the unimportance of Douaumont, as, from its over-reaching position, the artillery fire of the north-eastern defences of Verdun had been directed."

CHORUS OF HATE HAS DIED OUT IN GERMANY, SAYS MISS MAUDE FAY

Famous Prima Donna Declares The German Cannot Keep Hating

A SETTLEMENT NEXT FALL

No Sweeping Victory Expected In Berlin; A Tribute To The Kaiser

New York, January 23.—Great interest was excited this Fall by a controversy in the columns of The New York Times between Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the novelist, and Miss Maude Fay, the opera singer, anent the pro-Germanism of the latter. The discussion was followed by many because of the fame of the two contestants, and by others for the sake of the bout, with buttons off the foils, between two keen feminine intelligences. Now Miss Fay has arrived in this country from the Royal Opera in Munich for a brief concert tour, and has an opportunity to speak in person.

"The only part of the affair that I resent," said Miss Fay to a visitor, "is the accusation of pro-Germanism at the expense of my pro-Americanism. Of course, I am pro-German in a sense, but first and foremost I am American. If you knew how I have battled, quite vainly I will admit, against the misunderstanding of my own country in Germany! We Americans, as the most adaptable people on earth, can, if we have been in Germany during this war, understand and sympathize with the German point of view. But it is quite hopeless to expect them to feel what we feel, in return. They are the most self-concentrated people in the world, and for them no other point of view has existence.

"I do not love the Germans as Germans; I am not blinded by partisanship, and prejudiced by narrow-minded ignorance; but they have won my deepest respect, my heartiest efforts. They had done so long before the war, and why should I change?

"The personal view seems so unimportant, in any case. Especially so today. There is absolutely no egoism in Europe. The individual point of view has merged into a wider outlook; we are living the war as units of a whole. Arriving in America is like visiting another planet. Every human being in Europe has so far forgotten his ego that even nationality is indifferent to him, and his services are at the disposal of all. At first there was the usual outburst of so-called patriotism—hatred and cursing—but that has died a natural death. The men actually engaged lost all personal rancor long ago—it is only the do-nothings, the shirkers, who keep up the chorus of hate to cover their inactivity. I could give many instances of this, but I will give only one. I was asked to sing at a concert for the wounded given by one of the Austrian Princesses. Lissauer, the Song of Hate Man, had volunteered his services; but the Princess refused to allow him to appear on the program. I had always spoken English to her, but from a sense of delicacy I began to speak German. 'Why German, Miss Fay?' she asked. 'Do you think the war is going to make me give up speaking English?'

"The fact of the matter is the German cannot hate. He cannot keep it up. He is longing, at this moment, for a renewal of international life, and sitting, like a child, broken-hearted because he finds that the world hates him. You know, the German has no intuitive sense of the feeling of the outside world, no mental thermometer for testing international atmosphere. He cannot colonize, he cannot amalgamate on this account; the world-view, the world-imagination is lacking. When he sits in the room with you, he is right in this room, localized, seeing nothing beyond its four walls. His national imagination is the antithesis of the Englishman's.

"What a terrible pity it is that England and Germany cannot come together! They need each other, and together might achieve almost beyond our power of thought. Had they known each other's power, had they gauged each other truly, this war would never have been. England's power on the sea and Germany's on the land, England's constructive imagination and Germany's genius for organization—working together, what could they not have accomplished? But perhaps that would be too near perfection, perhaps we are not ready for such an ideal state. As it is this war is a natural evolutionary condition. It has come about gradually, and the Germans realize its inevitable character, and wonder why any one should accuse them of wanton aggression. England and Germany have been vis-a-vis for years, and France is looked upon as a legitimate enemy, always having given fair warning that she intended to try for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine. One thing that I cannot emphasize too strongly is the fact that Germany does not want any new territory. You will see that she will not keep one foot of ground. She knows that she can never make a German out of a Belgian, and is far too clever to try.

"Germany is accused of making a fetish of militarism. What would she be without militarism, I ask? She lies surrounded by enemies, the greatest natural forts in the world at her doors. She had a great unrelated, unorganised mass to turn into an empire in as short a time as possible. Her genius taught her that military organisation was not only a vital necessity, but the quickest way to give her scattered units an imperial consciousness. It is no exaggeration to say that her army has made Germany what she is. Goethe says that we are only free when we are law-abiding. The more law there is, the better it is enforced, the freer the individual ego. What is forbidden to one is forbidden to all. Petty details, annoyances of the law-breaking, the wasted individual effort which comes from disorganisation—one is spared all these when one lives in a well-regulated community, and the mind is free for more important work. A tremendous love of the Fatherland has been developed by this parental system. There is no division of sentiment in the country today, there is hardly such a thing as a political party, and patriotism shines purer in Germany than in any other country. Where such unity exists there must be force."

Miss Fay not only believes in the inevitability of this war, she voices the essentially Teutonic belief that the conflict was necessary for the needs of race development.

"This war was necessary to Germany," she says, "and, if only we do not forget too quickly, will be of lasting benefit to her. It has proved to her that idealism is a real thing and not a phantom. Materialism was fast becoming the god of the nation, which was beginning to think it needed the help of neither God nor man. The greatest sin of all, the greatest mistake that humanity can make, is to exalt the importance of the ego, and encourage the indifference of the individual to his place in the whole. Aside from the slaughter and suffering, one could bless this war when one sees the new ideal that has arisen over there. The people of Europe have realized that they were all seeking the unreal, that our vaunted civilization was not a whit further advanced than it was a thousand years ago. Ordinary life has become a far more significant, real thing. There is no social 'drive,' no effort wasted on the things which do not matter. You are with the people you care for; the unnatural obligations of so-called 'society' are at an end. I would not give up my experience of it for anything. Aside from these changes, there is no outward sign of war in Munich. Only one class is suffering, and that is the artists, because there is no military organization which protects and cares for them. Some are selling newspapers in the street. Otherwise every class is provided for, and there is enough for all. Even the dogs are looked after. There are no slums, and no unsupervised poor, except artists, and for them I have fully intended to beg shamelessly while I am here.

"As for the end—every one hopes for a settlement next Fall. I do not think that the thinking ones expect a sweeping victory. What they say is that there must be a 'Vergleich,' an equal division among all. As for victory, what nation could be trusted to stand a great success? England, possibly, for England is the most highly civilized of all the nations on earth. Germany has more 'culture,' but the pedagogues have taught us that culture is not civilization. England alone has the experience necessary to deal with the problems arising out of a decisive victory. But no one expects that such a result will come.

"Germany is fighting to remain true to her ideals. Sometimes there is a confusion between idealism and sentimentality, and that weakens her. You will say that the Prussian has not shown himself sentimental in this war. But the Prussian is not the typical German, and Berlin is not the typical German city, any more than New York and New Yorkers are typical of America. You cannot know the German heart if you know only Berlin. After all, my opinion is not worth very much, for my allegiance is given only to the South Germans. I think I should smother if you put me to live with Prussians! But it is they who are managing everything, including Austria, at present.

"I hold no brief for Germany. She has made many mistakes. I had much rather that such incidents as the Lusitania disaster and the execution of Miss Cavell had never taken place. You see, in Prussia 'might is right,' and all is excused on the score of that right, while in South Germany we believe that 'right is might.' As for atrocity stories, however, it is well, even now, to keep an open mind. People's imaginations run away with them at such a time. I can illustrate by telling you that the valet of one of my dearest friends reported to my friend's wife that he had seen his master blown to bits before his eyes. In reality, his master was a prisoner in Corsica.

"I can assure you that no one regrets such mistakes as the Lusitania more than the Kaiser. There is a misunderstood character. I can assure you that he feels the tragedy of the war more deeply than any of his subjects. His suite can hardly keep him out of danger; time and again he has visited the battlefields and personally said prayers for the dying, kneeling on the ground beside them. He has an overwhelming personality, that wonderful, magnetic force that is given to the few, which no one can develop in himself and no one can learn.

"For myself, I have never been so busy. The opera is running, playing to crowded houses, and I sing three or four nights a week. Then there are countless concerts for which none of us ever takes a fee. Sometimes the seats are as high as $10 or $12, and they are always all sold. There is more money in circulation in Germany than ever before, although, of course, its value is limited to Germany. The most gratifying of all my work is singing to the wounded. Think of giving three minutes' peace and joy to a man dying in agony, but with never a complaint! I feel that my voice is more valuable than ever before, that it is really worth something if it can work such wonders. The steady patronage of concerts, theaters, and opera, at normal prices now, even of those in mourning, proves that the equilibrium of this wonderful people cannot be disturbed. They have the poise that comes from absolute conviction, and such force must be tremendous."

Big Steel Shipment for French War Plants

The picture shows part of the big shipment of 200,000 tons of billot and bloom steel, on a Brooklyn pier, ready to be loaded for shipment to France, where it will be made into big guns and other war materials. It required 4,000 freight cars to haul the steel to the pier. The billot steel ranges from 1½ to 6 inches in diameter while the bloom steel is 6 inches square.

CONCERT FOR SEAMEN

A concert is to be given by the Missions to Seamen (St. Andrew's Church) at the Hanbury Institute on Monday, March 6, at 8 p.m. Entrance by the Navy Y. M. C. A. Program:

Part I.

Pianoforte Solo.Mr. F. J. Drakeford
Song .....Mr. W. J. Haynes
Duet ...Mrs. J. B. Taylor and Mr. W. Rogers
Comic Song .....Mr. G. B. Stormes
Banjo Solo .....Mr. Pringle
Song .....The Dean
Song .....Mrs. Inwood
Comic Song .....Mr. A. Ferguson
Song .....Mr. C. E. Harber
Humorous Sketch .....Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow
Song .....Mr. A. L. Biggs

Part II.

Song .....Mr. C. E. Harber
Comic Song .....Mr. G. B. Stormes
Banjo Solo .....Mr. Pringle
Song .....Mrs. A. Youngson
Song .....Mr. W. J. Haynes
Humorous Song .....Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow
Song .....Mrs. Inwood
Song .....Mr. T. Main
Comic Song .....Mr. A. Ferguson
Song .....Mr. Mason
Comic Song .....Mr. Maunder

A collection will be made before the interval. A cordial invitation is extended to those interested in the Missions to Seamen, and their friends.

Dear Flour Causes Strikes in Madrid

Reuter's Service

Madrid, March 1.—A bakers' strike, due to the dearness of flour, has led to a general strike and riots. There were some arrests and a few persons were wounded. The Mayor of Madrid has resigned.

Allies Will Discuss Joint Trade Policy To Follow After War

Meanwhile Britain Is Urged To Further Economies As The Only Way to Victory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 1.—The Associated Chambers of Commerce, today, unanimously passed a resolution urging the Government to take immediate steps to create a Minister of Commerce, with a seat in the Cabinet, to be aided by a permanent advisory council, with the Dominions and the India Office represented.

Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that there would be an allied conference on economics, held in Paris, regarding trade after the war.

A great meeting was held at the Guildhall, today, to exhort to national economy. Mr. Asquith did not attend, as he is suffering from a chill.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who forecasted increased taxation, said that capital and labor must be diverted from their services during times of peace, in order to win the war. The whole nation must economise to the utmost and postpone expenditure until after the war.

Mr. McKenna laid the greatest emphasis on the interdependence of trade and victory. They were different from their allies in this respect, because the ultimate burden of supply falls on Great Britain, which could only bear it if her trade was fully maintained.

He declared, amid cheers, that they must never again be dependent on Germany for things essential for their trade and the Government was prepared to give assistance to foreign trade in order to ensure that their bitter enemies shall not have the control that they had in the past.

Mr. Barnes, Labor M.P. for Glasgow (Blackfriars), indicated that the country would be divided up into districts for the purpose of effecting local economies.

Lord Kitchener made a splendid appeal to Britons. He wanted all the men possible for the army and unceasing supplies of munitions. The problem was how to take millions of men from the workshops, farms, etc., and still supply all war material required.

There must be the utmost economy. Thus, civilians, both men and women, could help to achieve victory.

Mr. A. J. Balfour said that every man must regulate his personal expenditure, so as to best help the interests of the nation.

Mr. A. Bonar Law said that trade was one of their chief war weapons. Germany had plunged the world in misery, believing it would pay.

They were united in saying that Germany never again would be allowed to exploit the Empire. After the war, they must thoroughly examine these problems, in conjunction with the Dominions, which were as entitled as they were to say what the future policy should be.

In the House of Commons, today, replying on behalf of the War Trade Committee to questions asked regarding withholding permits for the re-export of opium, Mr. W. C. Bridgeman said that the Government did not consider the stocks to exceed the necessities of the country. The suggestion that imports had been restricted in the interests of manufacturers of morphia was unfounded and the Government did not consider the policy of safeguarding home supplies would injure the trade of the country.

TWO MORE SOLAR SYSTEMS REVEALED

New Cosmic Units Said To Travel at Speed of 175 Miles a Second

San Jose, Cal., January 24.—Two new solar systems which travel through space at the rate of 175 miles a second, with a separate combination of stars and clouds, all of which is dimly preceivable through powerful lenses, are believed to have been discovered by W. W. Campbell, director of Lick Observatory. In a report to President Wheeler of the University of California on work conducted at San Diego, Chile, he says that our universe may be regarded as a huge grindstone. Looking at the Milky Way the stars are thick and bright. But as one's gaze sweeps down toward the horizon the stars become fewer.

The fact that the Magellanic clouds are not directly above but several degrees from the zenith makes it seem probable that they do not lie inside of our universe. The clouds are further away than our stars, apparently behind them. Gazing beyond the stars into the background of space two immense condensations of light are found. Are they worlds? Perhaps they are people.

Director Campbell says:

"The great distance of these objects from the milky way, coupled with their high velocities in reference to our system of stars, lends strong support to the hypothesis that the Magellanic clouds are isolated cosmic unit systems which have no apparent connection with our own stellar system."

The isolated cosmic units apparently are universes speeding through space at the rate of 175 miles a second, which in comparison with the movement of our stars seems slow.

Nineteen of the nebulæ of the greater Magellanic cloud have been observed by astronomers in Chile. Their speed is tremendous and there is every indication that the stars in the cloud travel at the same rate. The whole system seems to operate at a velocity far greater than that of our universe.

BELASCO IN PLEA FOR PLAY BADGERS CURLEY

Poor But Honest, He Tells Boston's Mayor, But Never Produced a Wicked Piece

Boston, January 24.—David Belasco came here from New York today to defend his play "Marie Odile" before Mayor Curley and at the same time he sent some verbal shafts at the city's executive that put the latter in a tight corner from where he could not fight back.

The Mayor had informed the theatrical manager where the Belasco play was to be staged that the board of censors, which is composed of the Police Commissioner, the Chief Justice of the Municipal Court and the Mayor, had decided that there was danger that if the play was given the theater's license might be revoked. That announcement caused Mr. Belasco to make the trip.

The New York theatrical manager criticised the Mayor but praised the people of the city, saying in part:

"I never in my life produced a cheap, tawdry, salacious, nasty, vulgar, wicked play. I have no disorderly houses in my plays; I have no women undressing; I have no nakedness; I have nothing coarse; I have no suggestive lines, no doubtful scenes, no meaningful byplay. I hate such things; I abhor them.

"I believe in God. I never go to bed without a prayer for those whom I love and those who have loved me. My own child, beautiful and pure, was taken from me many years ago. And yet thousands of the common women of the streets lived on. Why? I do not know. But I believe that a Supreme Intelligence orders for the best.

"I don't care for money. I spend all the money I can to make my plays as nearly perfect as I can. I could save $100,000 a year if I would economize in casts and productions. The money I do make—the money that people give me in return for the pleasure they have—I give back to them in my next production.

"If I were to die today, I should leave nothing—nothing save a few antiques that I have gathered and that mean a world of things to me. So you see, I am poor. But I love my work. I love 'Marie-Odile.' I am hurt that this play, beautiful, clean, uplifting, should be questioned by your Mayor."

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RICHARD HARDING DAVIS FINDS AN 'INDEPENDENT COMMANDER' IN SERVIA

How Two Youthful British Officers Worked Their Lonely Battery

IN THE DAMP, DREARY COLD

An Incident of the Campaign Which Was Too Late To Save Servia

By Richard Harding Davis

(Special Correspondence of The New York Times)

Salonica, Greece, December 10.—On the day the retreat began from Krivolak, General Sarrail, commanding the Allies in Servia, gave the correspondents permission to visit the French and English front. The French advanced position, and a large amount of ammunition, 600 shells to each gun, were then at Krivolak, and the English base at Doiran. We left the train at Doiran, after a luncheon en route. The Italian correspondent had been detailed as chief of commissariat. But as his idea of campaign rations was hard boiled eggs and the straw-covered flasks of his native chianti, he was removed from his command. Fortunately, after that, we were the guests of the French Army, and the horrors of war, for us, were at an end.

Our French "guide" had not informed the English a "mission militaire" was descending upon them, and in consequence at Doiran there were no conveyances to meet us. But a charming English Captain commandeered for us a vast motor truck. Stretched above it were ribs to support a canvas top, and by clinging to these as at home on the elevated we hang to a strap, we managed to avoid being bumped out into the road. The English Captain, who seemed to have nothing else on his hands, volunteered to act as our escort and on a splendid hunter galloped ahead of and at the side of the lorry, and, much like a conductor on a sightseeing car, pointed out the objects of interest. When not explaining, he was absent-mindedly jumping his horse over swollen streams, ravines, and fallen walls. We found him much more interesting to watch than the scenery.

The scenery was desolate and bleak. It consisted of hills that opened into other hills, from the summit of which more hills stretched to a horizon entirely of mountains. They did not form ridges, but, like men in a crowd, shouldered into one another. They were of a soft rock and covered with snow, above which to the height of your waist rose scrub pine trees and bushes of holly. The rain and snow that ran down their slopes had turned the land into a sea of mud and had swamped the stone roads. In walking, for each step you took forward you skidded and slid several yards back. If you had an hour to spare you had time for a ten minutes' walk.

In our motor truck we circled Lake Doiran, and a mile from the station came to a stone obelisk. When we passed it our guide on horseback shouted to us that we had crossed the boundary from Greece and were now in Servia. The lake is five miles wide and landlocked, and the road kept close to the water's edge. It led us through little mud villages, with houses of mud and wattle, and some of stone, with tiled roofs and rafters and beams showing through the cement. The second story projected like those of the Spanish blockhouses in Cuba and the log forts from which, in the days when there were no hyphenated Americans, our forefathers fought the Indians.

Except for some fishermen, the Servians had abandoned these villages, and they were occupied by English army service men and infantry. The "front," which was hidden away among the jumble of hills, seemed, when we reached it, to consist entirely of artillery. All along the road the Tommies were waging a hopeless war against the mud, shoveling it off the stone road to keep the many motor trucks from skidding over a precipice, or against the cold making shelters of it, or washing it out of their uniforms and off their persons. Shivering from ears to heels and with teeth rattling, but undaunted, they stood stripped to the waist, scrubbing their sun-tanned chests and shoulders (for they had come from the Dardanelles) with ice water. It was a spectacle that inspired confidence. When a man is so keen after water to wash in that he will kick the top off a frozen lake to get it a little thing like a barb-wire entanglement will not halt him.

The cold of those hills was like no cold I ever felt. Officers who had hunted in Northern Russia, in the Himalayas, in Alaska, assured us that never had they so suffered. The men we passed, who were in the ambulances, were down either with pneumonia or frostbite. Many had lost toes and fingers. And it was not because they were not warmly clad. Last winter in France had taught the War Office how to dress the part; but nothing had prepared them for the cold of the Balkans. And to add to their distress, for it was all of that, there was no firewood. The hills were bare of trees, and such cold as they endured could not be fought with green twigs. It was not the brisk, invigorating cold that invites you out of doors. It had no cheery, healthful appeal to skates, toboggans and the jangling bells of a cutter. It was the damp, clammy, penetrating cold of a dungeon, of an unventilated ice chest, of a morgue. Your clothes did not warm you, the heat of your body had to warm your clothes; and warm, also, all of the surrounding hills.

Between the road and the margin of the lake were bamboo reeds as tall as lances and at the edge of these were gathered myriads of ducks. The fishermen were engaged in bombarding the ducks with rocks. They went about in a methodical fashion. All around the lake, concealed in the reeds and lifted a few feet above the water, they had raised huts on piles. These huts had a edge or balcony in front and looked like overgrown bird houses on stilts. One fisherman waited in a boat to pick up the dead ducks, and the other hurled stones from a sling. It was the same kind of a sling as the one with which David slew Goliath. In Athens I saw small boys using it to throw stones at an electric light pole. The one the fisherman used was about eight feet long. To get the momentum he whirled it swiftly above his head as a cowboy swings a lariat and then let one end fly loose, and the stone, escaping, smashed into the mass of ducks. If it stunned or killed a duck, the human water spaniel in the boat would row out and retrieve it. To duck hunters at home the sport would chiefly recommend itself through the cheapness of the ammunition.

On the road we met relays of water carts and wagons that had been up the hills with food for the gunners at the front, and engineers were at work repairing the stone bridges or digging detours to avoid those that had disappeared. They were built to support no greater burden than a flock of sheep, an ox-cart or what a donkey can carry on his back, and the assault of the British motor trucks and French six-inch guns had driven them deep into the mud.

After ten miles we came to what a staff officer would call an "advanced base," but which was locally designated the "Dump." At the side of the road, much of it uncovered to the snow, were stores of ammunition, "bully beef" and barbed wire. The camp bore all the signs of a temporary halting place. It was just what the Tommies called it, a dump. We had not been told then that the Allies were withdrawing, but one did not have to be a military expert to see that there was excellent reason why they should. They were so few. Whatever the force was against them, the force I saw was not strong enough to hold the ground, not that it covered, but over which it was sprinkled. There were outposts without supports, supports without reserves. A squad was expected to perform the duties of a company. Where a brigade was needed, there was less than a battalion. Against the white masses of the mountains and the desolate landscape without trees, houses, huts, without any sign of human habitation, the scattered groups of khaki only accented the bleak loneliness.

At the Dump we had exchanged for the impromptu motor truck automobiles of the French staff, and as Jimmie Hare and I were alone in one of them, we could stop where we liked. So we halted where an English battery was going into action. It had dug itself into the side of a hill and covered itself with snow and pine branches. Somewhere on one of the neighboring hills the "spotter" was telephoning the range. The gunners could not see at what they were firing. They could see only the high hill of rock and snow at the base of which they stood shoulder high in their mud cellars. Ten yards to the rear of them was what looked like a newly-made grave reverently covered with pine boughs. Through these a rat-faced young man, with the receivers of a telephone clamped to his ears, pushed his head.

"Eight degrees to the left, Sir," he barked, "four thousand yards."

The men behind the guns were extremely young, but like most artillerymen, alert, sinewy, springing to their appointed tasks with swift, catlike certainty. The sight of the two strangers seemed to surprise them as much as the man in the grave had startled us. There were two boy officers in command, one certainly not yet eighteen, his superior officer still under twenty.

"I suppose you're all right," said the younger one. "You couldn't have got this far if you weren't all right."

He tried to scowl upon us, but he was not successful. He was too lonely, too honestly glad to see any one from beyond the mountains that hemmed him in. They stretched on either side of him to vast distances, massed barriers of white against a gray, sombre sky; in front of him, to be exact, just four thousand yards in front of him, were Bulgarians he had never seen, but who were always "moving him on"; and behind him lay a muddy road that led to a rail-head, that led to transports, that led to France, to the Channel and England. It was a long, long way to England. I felt like taking one of the boy officers under each arm and smuggling him safely home to his mother.

"You don't seem to have any supports," I ventured.

The child gazed around him. It was growing dark and gloomier, and the hollows of the white hills were filled with shadows. His men were listening, so he said bravely with a vague sweep of the hand at the encircling darkness: "Oh, they're about—somewhere. You might call this," he added with pride, "an independent command."

You well might.

"Report when ready," chanted his superior officer, aged nineteen.

He reported, and then the guns spoke, making a great flash in the twilight.

In spite of the light, Jimmie Hare was trying to make a photograph of the guns.

"Take it on the recoil," advised the child officer. "It's sure to stick. It always does stick." The men laughed, not slavishly, because the officer had made a joke, but as companions in trouble, and because when you are abandoned on a mountain side with a lame gun that jams, you must not take it lying down, but make a joke of it.

The French chauffeur was pumping his horn for us to return, and I went shamefacedly, as must the robbers who deserted the babes in the wood. In farewell I offered the boy officer the best cigars for sale in Greece, which is the worst thing one can say of any cigar. I apologized for them, but explained he must take them because they were called the "King of England."

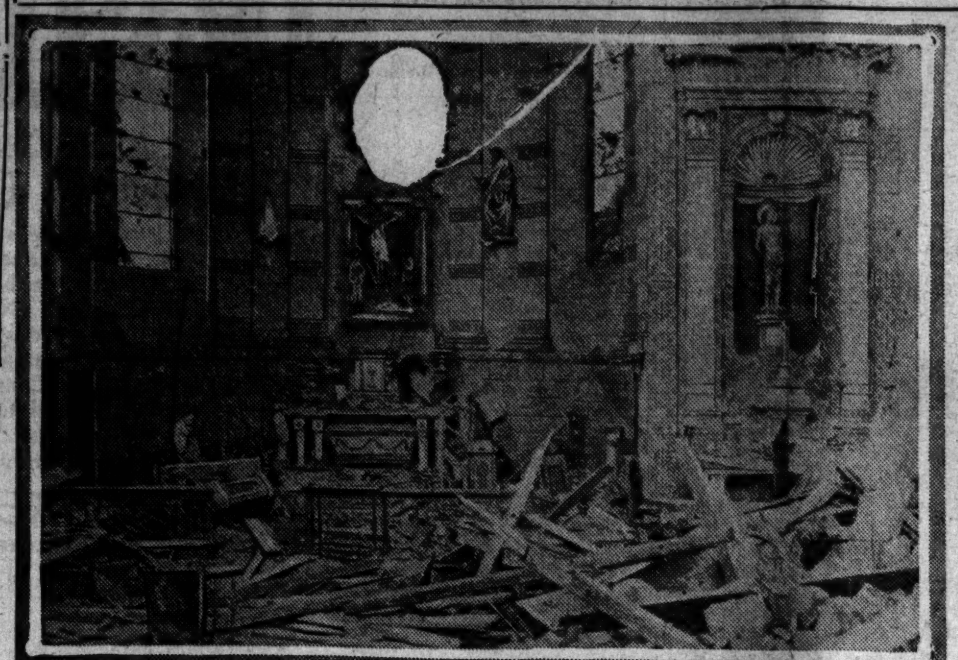
"I would take them," said the infant, "if they were called the German Emperor."

At the door of the car we turned and waved, and the two infants waved back. I felt I had meanly deserted them, that for his life the mother of each could hold me to account.

But, as we drove away from the cellars of mud, the gun that stuck, and the "independent command," I could see in the twilight the flashes of the guns, and two lonely specks of light.

They were the King of England cigars burning bravely.

What One Big German Shell Did To a Church



The destruction that can be wrought by one of the big 42 centimeter shells fired from the German guns is well illustrated in picture, which shows the interior of the church at Voormezelle, France, after one of the big shells had exploded inside. The shell came in above the altar, leaving the big hole above the crucifix, but miraculously sparing it.

WILL H. IRWIN TO MARRY

New York, January 29.—Will H. Irwin and Mrs. Inez Haynes Gilmore, both well known writers, appeared at the City Clerk's office in the Municipal Building yesterday and obtained from Clerk Scully a license to marry. Mr. Irwin gave his residence as 421 East Seventeenth Street, his age as 42, and his birthplace as Oneida, N.Y. He said he was divorced by his wife in San Francisco in 1907.

Mrs. Gilmore has also been divorced She said she was the daughter of Gideon Haynes and Emma Jane Hopkins and lived at 103 Waverley Place. She is 42 years old and was born at Rio Janeiro, Brazil. She obtained a divorce in San Francisco in 1915. They are to be married on February 1 at 47 Washington square.

Mr. Irwin returned from the western front in the war zone several months ago, where he had been acting as a war correspondent.

MILITIA OF 425,000 MEN TO BE IN FEDERAL PAY

10 Regiments of Infantry, Four Of Coast Artillery, Added To Regular Army

Washington, February 22.—A considerable increase in the standing army and the placing of the militia under federal control is practically certain now since the house committee on military affairs has agreed to raise the regular army strength to 147,000 men and the senate military committee is in favor of a still larger standing army.

In yesterday's session, the house committee decided on a final program for the army appropriation bill. The present establishment, according to the house program is to be increased by ten infantry regiments, four field artillery regiments, 52 companies of coast artillery, 15 companies of engineers, and four squadrons of aeroplanes. This will bring the total standing army to 147,000, or 5,000 more than the recommendation of Secretary of War Garrison in his annual report.

The house bill also provides for the placing of a militia of 425,000 men under federal pay, this constituting the national reserve or second line. The bill also provides that in the event of war the president is empowered todraft the militia forces for service outside of the territorial limits of the United States. The members of the committee believe that this latter provision is not at variance with the constitution of the United States.

The senate committee is proceeding with its deliberation over the army bill and is in favor of a larger standing army. The majority of the members of this committee are at present in favor of a standing army of 200,000 men.

Before taking a final vote, the house committee had tentatively agreed on a standing army of 134,000 men and the federalization of the militia. Later deliberations, however, caused the committee to increase the standing army to 147,000.

Section VIII of article I of the Constitution, defining the powers of congress, says in sub-sections 15 and 16:

15.—To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16.—To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress.

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AMERICAN COAST GUNS TO HAVE 25-MILE RANGE

General Staff Plans To Build Them If Congress Can Be Persuaded

Washington, January 29.—Guns that will not only shoot twenty-five miles but will be accurate at that distance, are to be provided for the Coast Artillery if the present plans of the General Staff are put through and Congress provides the money. These guns, which will be of 16-inch calibre and mounted on disappearing carriages, are to replace the guns at present in many of the most important harbor fortifications of the country. They will also have the additional feature, which very few of the present large guns have, of being placed on carriages which will turn in a circle, thus being available for use against an attack from the rear.

The use of the new 16 inch guns, according to a high army official, has been made possible only through the great improvements of the last two years in aviation. Up to that time it was thought useless to install coast defense guns that had a range of over ten miles, on account of the fact that the curvature of the earth prevents vision at over nine miles. However, with the showing that has been made by aeroplanes in the present war for scouting purposes and the highly improved apparatus for range-finding, which has been developed, there is no range too great to be suitable.

Larger Mortars

At present there are but two 16-inch guns in the United States. One of these, which has been subjected to the most careful of tests by the army, is almost ready to be installed in the fortifications at the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal. It will be mounted on a disappearing carriage which has been constructed at the Watertown Arsenal and which will permit its being given an elevation of thirty degrees. It is proposed to construct many more guns of the same general type and to rush their construction as rapidly as possible.

The second gun of sixteen-inch calibre belongs to the navy and while its tests, which have been conducted at the Indian Head testing grounds on the Potomac River, have been absolutely satisfactory, no decision in regard to its use has yet been arrived at. It was built largely in the way of experiment, and the majority of American naval officers hold that the tremendous weight, as compared with the 14-inch gun, which is our navy standard, is more than counterbalanced by the additional number of smaller guns which may be mounted on a dreadnought.

Improved Range-Finder

The most important problem along these same lines—the use of 16-inch guns and mortars in place of the 14-inch and 12-inch types respectively—is for the Signal Corps to solve rather than the Coast Artillery. This is a range finding and signalling system that will come close to perfection. The difficulties that are encountered in this line are hard to estimate. When a gun of this size is fired at a vessel twenty miles away the target is totally hidden by the curvature of the earth's surface from officers in direct charge of its manipulation. The location of the target, therefore, must be given from either a scouting aeroplane or a dirigible far out at sea and the directions must be precise.

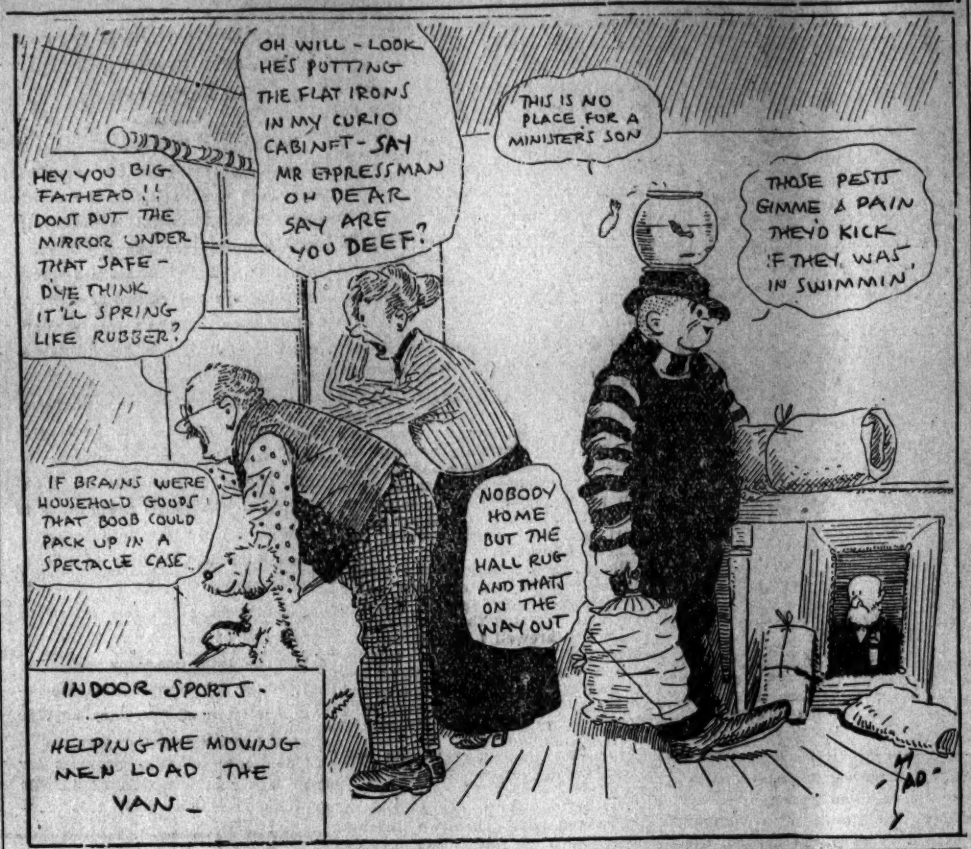
In view of this the officers of the Signal Corps, especially those connected with its aviation branch, are spending every possible moment in bringing to perfection an entirely new set of instruments, through which the observer in an aeroplane, travelling at from sixty to ninety miles an hour, will be able to plot the exact position of the hostile vessel that is approaching our shores and to signal the information to the fortifications with such speed and accuracy that the great shells, weighing over a ton each and filled with the highest of explosives, will be able to reach their mark. The results of this work are being kept secret, but it is understood that success has been achieved and that our aviators have in their possessions instruments of the most delicate kind that will do their work and do it well.

Another American Battalion In Canada

Washington, February 19.—A message received here from Winnipeg states that the organization of another American battalion for service in France has been consented to by the Dominion authorities.

The battalion is already forming and is to be sent to the front immediately after the regular period of training.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


OH WILL - LOOK HE'S PUTTING THE FLAT IRONS IN MY CURIO CABINET - SAY MR EXPRESSMAN OH DEAR SAY ARE YOU DEEF?
HEY YOU BIG FATHEAD!! DONT PUT THE MIRROR UNDER THAT SAFE - DYE THINK IT'LL SPRING LIKE RUBBER?
THIS IS NO PLACE FOR A MINISTERS SON
THOSE PESTS GIMME A PAIN THEY'D KICK IF THEY WAS IN SWIMMIN
IF BRAINS WERE HOUSEHOLD GOODS THAT BOOB COULD PACK UP IN A SPECTACLE CASE
NOBODY HOME BUT THE HALL RUG AND THAT ON THE WAY OUT
INDOOR SPORTS - HELPING THE MOVING MEN LOAD THE VAN -
TAD

Greece Lost Her Chance By Not Joining Allies--Venizelos

King Has Abolished Constitution by His Attitude, He Adds---Country Could Have Doubled Its Territory

Athens, January 18.—When The New York World correspondent today asked Venizelos, the ex-Premier, forced into retirement by German influence, what are his hopes for Greece's future he extended his arms wide with a look of sad perplexity. After quite a long silence he replied:

"What can I say for the future of Greece? It is outrageous that we have lost the opportunities offered us. If my policies were followed Greece should have doubled her territories and after peace enjoyed great and flourishing prosperity.

"I declare again that His Majesty's attitude is unconstitutional. More than that, he has abolished the constitution so dear to every Greek at home and abroad.

"After accepting my resignation the king gathered around him all the old politicians already condemned by the people in the last five or six successive elections and thus formed the present Government. The past speaks for those who have taken the affairs of state in their hands, who in the long years of peace have achieved nothing, done nothing. What can they do in the present situation?

"You ask me, 'Are not they patriots?' The people have more than once answered your question.

"The present situation of Governmental uncertainty and quasi-neutrality does not promise a rosy future for our country. If theAllies win, which is my earnest conviction and was even before the Battle of the Marne, Greece will have nothing to gain. On the contrary, the good will and friendship of France, England and Russia will be lost us. On what ground could we expect any favors from those whose past favors we are returning today with scorn and bad faith?

"Was it not the Entente Powers that gave us freedom, life, protection till the last moment? And today with our so called benevolent neutrality' we give our precious assistance to Germany and to our enemies, Bulgaria, and worst of all, to Turkey.

"Supposing the unexpected happens and Germany wins? It will be still worse for Greece. We will have Bulgaria on our frontier twice as large, twice as strong as she is today. The intentions of Bulgaria are no secret to any one, and within two years after the war, at her first opportunity, she will fall on and crush us, finding no possible resistance on our side.

"Don't forget we have more than three million Greeks now residing in Turkey. In case the Allies win, Turkey will be wiped out of the map of Europe. Then, of course, the lives of our compatriots will be saved."

Venizelos, whose popularity gains rather than loses, lives in the greatest simplicity and the people nearly always speak of him as "the President."

116 ATLANTIC PORTS OPEN TO INVADERS

Great Chain of Harbors, Maine To Virginia, Where Foe Could Strike

New York, February 1.—In the course of his testimony before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, in Washington, last Thursday, Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, U. S. A., Chief Staff on Governor Island, told of 116 unprotected landing places along the Atlantic coast between Portland, Me., and the Virginia Capes. He said that at any one of these places an enemy would be able to land an invading force, once that enemy got control of the sea. Colonel Glenn did not name the 116 places he had in mind, nor was he asked to do so.

The location of each of these possible landings, together with the depth of water at all tides, the nature of the country behind them, the railroads that supply them, and other material facts are today known to every General Staff in Europe, while the Germans are said actually to have prepared a military map of the coast line concerned, on which map is indicated the exact conditions that exist at every unfortified spot referred to.

Some time ago there was prepared by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey a map of the coast line, an hour's study of which will indicate to any military man each of the 116 sites that Colonel Glenn had in mind. That map may be had for 50 cents by application to the Department of Commerce in Washington.

In the course of his testimony before the Senate Committee Colonel Glenn made the statement that an officer of the German Army had informed him that in the event of hostilities between Germany and the United States, Germany would not count upon occupying any other portion of the United States except the "vital area" that along the coast stretches from a point north of Boston to Norfolk, and which is bounded on the west by an irregular line that runs from a point near Buffalo south, via Pittsburgh, Washington, and Baltimore to the Virginia Capes.

Within this area are 80 per cent. of the munition making plants of the country, in addition to the great preponderance of the private wealth of the nation, the coal fields and iron mines of Pennsylvania, and the three principal navy yards of the country, viz, the New York, League Island, Penn., and the Norfolk yards.

GUGGENHEIMS BUY UP BOLIVIA'S TIN OUTPUT

Trade of $100,000,000 Expected To Develop From Deal Just Closed

Washington, January 5.—The American Smelting and Refining Company of New York, owned by the Guggenheims, has arranged to take practically all the tin ores that Bolivia can produce. The tin will be extracted by the use of electricity at Perth Amboy, N. J. The existing Bolivian mines, and others to be opened, will be financed by the Guggenheim interests.

The negotiations have been in progress for a year between the United States and the Bolivian Government, and the latter has given Secretaries Lansing and Redfield written assurances that no unfavorable changes will be made in the future Bolivian export duties on tin ore.

Hitherto 90 per cent of the tin used in this country has come from the Malay Peninsula. Soon after the war began in Europe Great Britain spotted the export of Malay tin, and the United States, which consumes half of the world's output of that metal, had to look around elsewhere.

WILSON ON FIRST BALLOT, SAYS JOSEPH W. FOLK

Former Candidate Believes G.O.P. Will Name Roosevelt or Hughes

San Francisco, February 1.—Joseph W. Folk, who swept Missouri for the Democrats when he ran for and was elected Governor, and who in 1912 was a candidate for the presidential nomination, admitted last night that he holds no expectation of being a candidate for his party's nomination at St. Louis in June.

Folk is here on business of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Weighing his words carefully the former Governor also expressed belief or knowledge—he declined to state which—that his compatriot, Champ Clark, will not be a candidate. He declared that President Wilson will be nominated on the first ballot at the Democratic national convention.

He hazarded the opinion that the Republicans will have to nominate either Colonel Roosevelt or Justice Hughes of the U.S. Supreme Court.

"And Mr. Wilson will be re-elected President," he added. "He is gaining in popularity every day. He has had more intricate problems to solve than any President since Abraham Lincoln. He has handled international affairs with such consummate skill as to maintain the honor of the nation without war.

"His appointment of Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Bench is very pleasing to genuine progressives everywhere. Brandeis' heart beats in sympathy with the needs of humanity. He is thoroughly honest and incorruptible and will, I believe, make a splendid justice.

"In the East wealth is advancing by leaps and bounds. Conditions in the country generally are more prosperous than for many years. This remarkable wave of prosperity will reach the Pacific coast soon."

The Missourian this afternoon starts for Washington, where, he says, he is kept busy as chief counsel for the Interstate Commission.

FORD'S MILLIONS READY

Campaign Against Armament by Motor Car Maker

Detroit, February 14.—Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, who financed the recent peace expedition to Europe on the steamer Oscar II, announces that he is opposed to an increased national preparedness program and will do everything in his power to defeat the administeration's plans.

Mr. Ford declares that he is ready to spend millions of dollars in an extensive advertising campaign against preparedness, using the leading American newspapers and magazines as his medium.

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Today Football

Skottowe Semi-Finals

The following team will represent the Police against the S. F. C. today in the semi-final of the Skottowe Cup, to be played on the Recs'. Ground, kickoff 2.45 p.m.:—A. McMillan; C. Hamilton and J. McKenzie; J. Dixon, J. Robertson (Capt.), and H. Champney; J. Lawson, K. E. Newman, R. Yorke, J. Watson, and C. Doyle.

S. F. C. team:—O. D. Rasmussen, G. F. Forshaw, M. Tonkin, D. Campbell, J. S. McEachran, W. J. Brown, Hardick, W. C. G. Clifford, H. W. P. McMeekin, A. H. Leslie, and H. N. Olsen.

Referee—Mr. Boyhing.

S.R.C. v. St. Xavier's F.C.

This match will be played on the Police ground, at 2.45 p.m.

The following will represent the St. Xavier's F. C.:—Ed. J. Bretfeld, P. Oliveros and F. J. England, V. Xavier, V. Elliot and H. Favacho, L. Xavier, C. Encarnacao, G. Norris, P. Xavier and A. Guttierrez.

The following will represent the Recs:—J. B. Katz, I. Isherwood and A. L. Biggs, A. N. Other, T. Wigton and S. O. Else, A. Loonis, R. Brandt, T. Wlison and H. Dawe.

Referee:—Mr. W. Bissett.

Basket Ball

Only one basketball league game took place last night, between the Buglers and "B" Co. The game between the S.V.C. and Socony was not played, as the S.V.C. failed to appear and Referee Dick awarded 2 points to the Socony team. There was a practice match instead.

The following are the scores:—

Buglers. (10)	"B" Co. (21)
Melville	Mitchell
Focken	Ferris
Geldert	Janft
Moore	Ericsen
Smith	Mitchell, W.

Baskets were made for "B" Co. by Melville 14, Geldert 4, Focken 2, and Moore 1.

Baskets were made for the Buglers by Mitchell 8, and Ferris 2.

Socony (31) v. Mr. Crockers' V. (12)

The following made baskets for Socony:—Hykes, 17, Pennywitt 4, Rasmussen 7, and 3 free throws.

Baskets by Crocker's V. were made by Crocker 10 and Mitchell 2.

PORTUGUESE CO., S.V.C.

The Portuguese Co. S.V.C. celebrated the tenth anniversary of its formation by holding a Te Deum service at the Catholic Church in Hongkew last evening.

The benediction was attended by 73 men and they were re-inforced by the boys of St. Xavier's College and a large gathering of civilians.

The company are giving a ball in honor of the occasion at the Shanghai Lusitano Club tonight.

The "Companhia Portuguesa do Coronel Mesquita" was founded in 1906, by Captain J. Nolasco, with 70 odd men, of whom 9 are still in the ranks.

WAYSIDE TENNIS CLUB

Mr. G. H. Charlton presided at the annual meeting yesterday, at No. 5, Ward Road, of the Wayside Lawn Tennis Club, when it was announced that, for such a small organisation there was quite a large balance in hand. Officers were elected as follows:

Groundsman, W. Moore; assistant groundsman, N. Bowey; secretary and treasurer, P. Campbell; these three, together with P. Isherwood, J. F. W. Milne, F. E. Hedges, Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Tilley, to form the committee.

PREDICTS LONG WAR

The London press reports that Sir Edward Hutton, speaking at a meeting held on January 28, said he had been asked when the war would end. He reminded his audience that Germany had been preparing for war for forty-five years, that she started the war with the mightiest army which had ever existed, and with a navy second only to the British. Anyone who thought it would be possible to destroy the Prussian system of blood and iron in eighteen months' fighting was very sanguine. At the beginning of the war Lord Kitchener estimated its length at three years. He thought Lord Kitchener had largely underestimated. So had most of his (Sir Edward's) colleagues—generals, who were accustomed to study strategical questions.

Sir E. Fraser Gives Evidence In Yangtsze Insurance Case

Says Foreign Office Holds Commercial Domicile Can Be Established Here; Judgment on Tuesday

The enemy trading case against the Yangtsze Insurance Association was finished in the British Police Court yesterday. Mr. G. W. King, magistrate, announced that judgment would be handed down at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

On the resumption of the case yesterday morning. Mr. W. S. Jackson, secretary of the concern, was recalled by the magistrate.

Witness said he had seen press copies of the policies referring to the cargo which was the subject matter of the present charge. He could not say when. These copies went through different departments of the office but if there was anything to be understood or corrected they would be shown to him. He had not time to see every policy.

His Worship—And had they any Free of Capture Clause? A—I believe not.

Q—They had not? A—I believe not.

Previous letters, said witness, referred to a Belgian shipment to Europe. All policies to neutral countries in Europe had to have the free of capture clause, even if shipped by a neutral.

Mr. Cox, said Mr. Macleod, wished to correct a statement he had made that he had done no German business at all. That, said Mr. Cox, was a mistake. He did, as a matter of fact, insure some very trifling lines about that time in coastal waters—domestic insurance, it might be called, for one firm.

British Consul Testifies

Sir E. D. H. Fraser was then called. He said he had been British Consul-General at Shanghai continuously since the beginning of 1911 except when he was on home leave in 1913, returning in January 1914. He had a recollection of Mr. Burnie calling on him once, but he had no recollection that he called several times. It was so long ago that he laid no stress on that.

Mr. McKean quoted Mr. Burnie's evidence and asked: Would you mind telling what your attitude was in December? And the reasons why?

Sir Everard—My attitude from the beginning of the war was that loyal British subjects should have no dealings with enemy subjects in China, at any rate within my district. I represented this to the Foreign Office and to the Legation. The Foreign Office replied, but not for a long time. The question was, of course—it was raised here—whether in an extra-territorial country you could have commercial domicile.

I held that you could not, because the essence of commercial domicile was that you were living in a country to the courts of which you were subject. In an extra-territorial country you were not subject to the courts of that country. On November 3, 1914, the Foreign Office sent me a telegram. It was in cipher and I am precluded from reading the actual text of it by the Regulations, but I shall give any information you want about it.

Commercial Domicile

It practically said that the Foreign Office legal advisers held that you could have commercial domicile in China and that therefore the point would be whether a German, Austrian, or Turkish firm was domiciled in China and had branches elsewhere or whether it was domiciled in one of the enemy countries and had branches in China. In the former case the firm could not technically be treated as an enemy firm; in the latter it could.

The telegram then ended, practically in these words: "This is the strictly legal point of view, but in practice you will do your best to dissuade and prevent British subjects from having any dealings whatever with the enemy which H.M. Government considers are extremely undesirable." Or words to that effect.

That was on November 3rd. The telegram mentioned a long despatch following and this he received on December 17th. It was dated November 7th. It set forth the same views as the telegram, but excepted one thing. The despatch was not marked "Confidential," so he would read it. In the despatch it was stated that certain insurance matters prohibited in a telegram from Sir Edward Grey to the Minister at Peking on August 21st should be excluded.

"In those circumstances" said Sir Everard; "I have no hesitation in denying that, though I do not remember the exact questions which Mr. Burnie put to me, I made any such statement to him as alleged." It was quite possible that Mr. Burnie got the impression he stated. When the war started a great many people came to the Consulate to see them and to put questions and very soon the authorities found that many left with or had an impression which was not the impression the authorities desired to convey. Therefore as far as possible the authorities urged on them that they should put their questions or requests in writing and the authorities would give written replies.

Matter of Impressions

It was quite possible if a man came hoping for a certain answer that he would go away with that impression. That instruction of November 3, coincided with his own policy and he was not likely to say anything contrary to it. So far as he knew Mr. Burnie did not write to him.

Cross-examined—His first view was that all subjects of any state at war with H. M. Government must be regarded. The question of commercial domicile was raised by Mr. McNeill or the China Association. He did not think the question of commercial domicile had been raised in his mind before the notification of August 10. Mr. Anton sent him a private letter.

Mr. Macleod—I am coming to that. That was September 9? A—Oh no. Before that.

Ultimately Mr. Anton said he would address witness officially.

Mr. Macleod—On September 8? A—Yes.

Mr. Anton's private letter was written not long after the war started. He had a recollection the war had not then been going on for long. Mr. Macleod would be right in saying that the question of commercial domicile was not considered on August 9 when the first circular was sent out by Mr. Blunt, and probably not when the notification of the following day was published.

Mr. Wakeford Cox called on him several times. On his visit of August 20—witness did not remember the date—witness probably framed his answer according to the Declaration of Paris, 1856, of which he was aware, that the neutral flag protected ships. He might say he held the view which he held on August 20 right down to the time of the Order in Council of March 1915, which changed the attitude of the British Government entirely.

First of all there was a Reuter telegram in the papers that any transactions with enemies were undesirable. This also appeared in the Board of Trade Journal. After that came the Order in Council in March. He published it in the local papers some time in February but it had appeared before then. Witness had not seen the circular of the London Chamber of Commerce sent to Mr. Jackson.

Probably the contents of the telegram of November 3 from the Foreign Office were not notified to British subjects in China. The point he wished to be noted was that it was after he received those instructions that Mr. Burnie called and received the impression contrary to that. That witness denied.

The King's Regulations

Q.—The British Government were eventually persuaded to issue a proclamation in June, 1915, and the King's Regulations were issued here in July, 1915, bringing about what you thought was desirable. A.—H. M. Government certainly issued a Proclamation and the King's Regulations were issued here but I am much too small a person to be considered as to whether they were desirable or not.

Q.—That may or may not be. But the point is that you were the representative of H.M. Government in Shanghai and your original view was not given legal effect or force until at any rate June, 1915. A.—Not entirely.

With regard to Mr. Burnie's interview—he saw a great many people. He could not remember if the interview was in December or not. When so many people were coming to see him it very soon became apparent to him that there were two classes. There was the man who did not want to trade with the enemy and came to see if witness would encourage him going as far as he could and the man who did, who wanted to find out how far he could go.

In witness' opinion Mr. Burnie was in the second class; in Mr. Blunt's he was in the first. He had no note of Mr. Blunt's visit. Whether his impression about Mr. Burnie was true or not it was impossible to say, of course. The head office of Mr. Burnie's office was in Hongkong. Quite likely Mr. Burnie was acting on instructions from his head office and would report to his head office. He certainly did not suggest that Mr. Burnie was perjuring himself, nor that Mr. Burnie was not fairly stating his impression.

Mr. A. P. Blunt was afterwards called by Mr. McKean. He said he recollected the conversation with him which Mr. Jackson had referred to in his examination-in-chief. The conversation took place in a motor car whilst going out to tiffin.

Witness said his recollection of the conversation was that he was not representing the Consul-General officially in any way, and he only expressed to Mr. Jackson his own private views.

Decisive Italo-Austrian Clash

Battle for the Supremacy of the Adriatic Must Soon Take Place on Land

By Alexander Oldrini

The question of the supremacy of the Adriatic is rapidly becoming one of the most important elements in the augmenting issues of the European conflagration. It involves the interests of four belligerent people—Italians, Germans, Slavs, and Hungarians. It is obviously of capital importance to Italy, as, aside from her commercial interests, there is to be considered her military security from invasion.

The coast of the Italian peninsula from Venice to Brindisi, a stretch of about 400 miles, is practically unprotected, save for her naval establishments at Venice and Otranto, from the menace of the formidable naval establishments of Austria-Hungary at Pola, Fiume, and Cattaro—not to speak of the subsidiary, even if eventual, dangers from Bulgaria aiming at Albania and Greece.

Although the historical and military scheme of the Dual Monarchy before the war was ostensibly aimed toward Salonica through the Vardar Valley—the "drang nach Osten," owing to the Balkan wars and the rise of new States, such as Servia, Rumania, and notably Bulgaria, as well as the views of Germany herself on Southern Europe—Austria-Hungary has bent all her energies in this war to secure undisputed military supremacy in the Adriatic.

With regard to the advantage that the immediate Balkan hinterland and its population might derive from an occupation by Austria-Hungary, it is a matter of historical record that civilization and prosperity, whether Roman or Venetian, have invariably come to them from the Italian side, slavery and barbarism from all other points, north or east. Today, everywhere along the Adriatic eastern coast, the cultured, educated, and propertied classes are essentially Italian, even in the sparsely inhabited coasts and islands of Dalmatia, where the Slovene element holds the majority.

There were, before the war, 900,000 Italians under the Dual Monarchy's sway, of whom 338,000 were in the Trentino and the balance, 662,000, divided in Carso and along the Adriatic. Three-fifths of the total population of Trieste (220,000) and 50 per cent. of the other three important cities of Gorizia, Gradisca, and Fume are all Italians. This was the situation before the war, notwithstanding the drastic pressure, both civil and military, brought to bear on the majority by the Dual Monarchy since her defeat in 1866, by means of high-handed and harrying methods, from school matters to municipal affairs, from political persecution to the importation of Slovenes with a view to Italian denationalization.

But for this persecution an entente cordiale between Italy and the Slavs, Croats, Serbs, Slovenes, and the Albanian Kutz-Valachs would have been possible at all times—in fact, was desired by all parties on account of the community of interests and the mutual benefits to be derived from such an alliance; whether by the revival of the numerous Dalmatian seaports, once prosperous, like the Republic of Ragusa during the Roman or Venetian hegemony in the Adriatic, or the natural trend of the western Balkan hinterland toward it.

An Italo-Slav entente would be possible today under Italy's superior national necessity of renewing the hegemony in the Adriatic in order to neutralize Austria-Hungary's naval bases of Pola, Fiume, and Cattaro. One of the unwritten pledges agreed upon by the Quadruple Alliance and which actually served as the Government's mandate from the Italian people is that there shall be no place for "irredentism" of any kind, whether French, Polish, Rumanian, Italian, or Slav on the new map to be constructed after the war.

But between Italy and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy today the problem is still essentially a military one, only to be solved by the sword. We hear no more of Vienna's scheme of a triune monarchy — Austro-Hungarian-Slav. The usurpation of Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1908 wounded it, while the present invasion and terrorism in Servia and Montenegro has altogether killed it.

What the march of Austria-Hungary to the Adriatic Sea means to Italy was summed up by the head of her Government, Signor Salandra, at Florence a few days ago, when he said: "The Adriatic is the highest concern of the country in this war." There, since the opening of hostilities, although no decisive naval battle has taken place, it is known that Italy has developed the greatest activity, with the result of bottling up the capital units of the enemy's fleet within the strongholds of Pola and Fiume and in the interior Gulf of Cattaro, twelve miles wide from Punta d'Ostra, as the crow flies.

A survey of the last seven months of war between Italy and Austria also shows that beside the conquest of 1,400 square miles in the Trentino under the command of General Count Cadorna, even during the winter season and under almost tragical conditions, operations have been intense and successful in the Adriatic by the Italian fleet under Admiral the Duke of Abruzzi, while along the Isonzo there has been the occupation of Monfalcone and Grado, which has placed Trieste within Italian reach; a systematic destruction of all Austrian lighthouses, radio stations, and submarine bases along the Dalmatian coast, and the occupation of the Isle of Pelagosa, almost midway between Brindisi and Venice, thus facilitating the naval operations of the Allies in these waters.

As a corollary of Italian naval activities, the seizure of Avlona stands in capital light, due to the fact that it is almost opposite Taranto, the main Italian southern naval base at the point where the Adriatic is only about fifty miles wide before its outlet into the Mediterranean.

Owing to this situation, it was certainly expected at Rome that Austria-Hungary would eventually try other ways to reconquer her strategically lost naval preponderance in the Adriatic; whence her successful campaigns in Servia and Montenegro, undertaken with the assistance of her allies, today also interested in the Adriatic question, as against Italy's supremacy, but at different angles, viz.: according to their separate national interests, and certainly discounting the consequences of the present march of the Austrian Army from Scutari to Durazzo and of the Bulgarian army from Monastir in the direction of Avlona.

So that, as a strong Italian army of defense has been concentrated in Albania within the last two months, under command of General Ameglio, the successful leader in the Libya operation and the subsequent commander at Rhodes, it is obvious that the first great clash between Italy and Austria-Hungary for the supremacy of the Adriatic may now be looked for at any moment.

Obituary

Mrs. C. de C. Hughes

Japanese papers announce the death in Kobe of Mrs. C. de Courcy Hughes, wife of Mr. Hughes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Death was due to meningitis and came on February 25. The body is to be cremated and the ashes sent home.

RIFTS IN MARS'S SNOW CAP

Indicates Pushing Up Of Vegetation, Flagstaff Astronomers Say

Flagstaff, Ariz., January 24.—Five canaliform rifts in the north polar cap of Mars have been discovered by astronomers at Lowell Observatory.

The observed position, it was said today, indicated that the most conspicuous of these lay along the course of the known canal, Cadmus. The rifts show the effect of vegetation coming through the snow.

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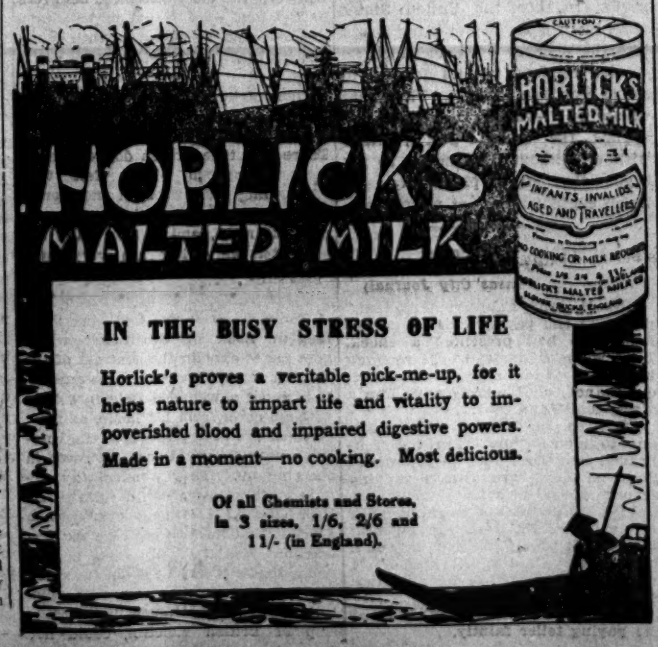
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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

The depression of Northern China will advance towards Korea. Cyclonic circulation on the Yellow Sea. Moderate monsoon in the south. Threats of rain.

MARRIAGE

W. H. KEMPLE of Sioux Falls, S.D., U. S. Am., and Miss Eva Kominiar of Minsk, Russia, were united in marriage by the Rev. J. M. H. Farnham, on March 2, 1916, at 11 a.m. at the residence of J. Kavanaugh. They will leave for the United States on March 24, by the Empress of Russia.

8936

SHANGHAI, MARCH 4, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Commercial War and Commercial Preparedness

(*New York Times*)

MR. Schiff's declaration that this is an economic war is ominous if taken in connection with the statement that the present hostilities between the respective allies will be followed by commercial war between hostile Customs unions, and with the United States outside the breastworks of both camps. The strength of the prophecy lies in the prospect that the combatants will have protection forced upon them as a means of meeting war taxes, irrespective of trade considerations. The corollary would be that the United States would have freer trade forced upon it to meet the diversion of trade by considerations not exclusively economic, although with economic motives and effects. The argument beneath that position is that commerce cannot be conquered by arms, but always can be conquered by economic considerations. The military conquest of commerce is a German idea, with inevitable penalties. Germany administered its colonies in the manner which England abandoned upon persuasion by the American rebellion, and the result is that Germany has lost its colonies to its military enemies. Now we are confronted by the possibility that the commercial world outside the United States will be divided into hostile commercial camps agreed in support of the principle of protection against each other, and unitedly against the United States.

The idea that the United States will fight for its trade in the German manner is unacceptable for several reasons. First, we have neither the German disposition nor the German faith in gunpowder, although we have been protectionist above all other protectionists. Secondly, the end of protectionism for the sake of protection has come for the United States independently of this war. As Mr. Schiff said, the farmers have seen that protectionism is a fraud upon them, and the wage-earners rely more upon their unions than upon any tariff, although using each party in turn as impartially as ever did Jay Gould. The people will have no more of the "high and higher protection" theory, because they have been exploited under it, and because they see that it is playing into the hands of the commercial combinations forming against them.

The prospect is less affrighting practically than theoretically because that sort of protection which protects nations individually is inconsistent with the sort of protection which seeks to bind together antagonistic interests. The formula hardly can be found, and if found can hardly be worked. Some modicum of success may attend a proposal altogether impracticable but for the war, and doomed to early dissolution even before the war's influence wanes. Not even during the war is it possible to prevent trading with the enemy. It will be less possible after the war's end, and impossible if the United States is forced into defense of its trade by economic methods. It is not possible to enter into a competition of building Chinese walls against trade, each nation's Customs rising a step above every other nation's without end. That method arouses antagonisms in other countries, and in Mr. Schiff's words, "Wars will never cease so long as Custom houses exist." And the conditions within the protectionist countries become increasingly unendurable as the Customs force up the cost of living. The only defense is to offer inducements to trade. The best retort to prohibitions of trade is the offerings of profit by trade. There is no protectionist who will not take a profit. Nor will any protectionists do business at a loss, at least if he knows it, and not for long if he does it unwittingly.

It may be that the commercial combinations forming against the United States will undertake to "flood" this market with cheap goods. No protectionist regards himself as ruined individually by bargains in cheap goods. Every consumer of goods would rejoice to see the dumping defeated by cheaper domestic goods. In short the United States faces the contingency of being forced into the primacy of trade which rewarded England for its loyalty to sound economic doctrine. That there should be a commercial combination against the United States, either with or without England, is so far beyond the range of probability as to be no cause for present worriment.

Humor And Pathos In A Woman's Life

Life and Gabriella. By Ellen Glasgow. Doubleday, Page and Co. $1.35.

With the publication of "Virginia" Miss Glasgow established her right to a place in the front line of contemporary novelists. And this new book, "Life and Gabriella," makes yet more unassailable the position she won then—nearly three years ago. For Miss Glasgow is not a writer who turns out a book every six months. Her work is done carefully, with much thought and artistic conscientiousness, and shows that maturity and finish, that total absence of the slurred or the slipshod, which is sometimes associated with English rather than American writers. Her latest novel is not only a worthy successor to "Virginia," but somewhat resembles it in its general structure. Like "Virginia," it is the story of a woman's life from youth to middle age, beginning when she is about 20, and carrying her through love and marriage, disillusionment, pain and joy. It is very unlike "Virginia" in its incidents, and yet more unlike in its heroine, a woman of an altogether different type from that gentle, exquisite embodiment of an outworn ideal.

Gabriella Mary Carr was even as a child "the sort you could count on." Her mother—a "weak person of excellent ancestry," who had been left a penniless widow when Gabriella was little more than a baby, and her elder sister, Jane, still a child—was constitutionally gentle, timid, dependent and futile, while Jane, who had married "a reforming rake" and spent ten years trying, ostrich-like, to conceal the unhappiness of which everyone was perfectly well aware, was a person of the plaintive, saintly, nagging sort with "a natural tendency to clinging sweetness" who would certainly have driven almost any man to drink. When the book opens Jane has just left her husband for the third time in twelve months, and is in a state of angelic collapse very trying to the indignant and energetic Gabriella, who declares: "But one can always do something if it's only to scream"—a speech which gives a very good indication of her character. It is courage which is Gabriella's most pronounced trait; her tendency is always to resist misfortune, not supinely to resign herself to it; "to do something" herself, not to sit with folded hands waiting for someone to do something for her. And this courage of hers is indomitable. Of course there are moments, hours even, when it seems to fail her, for her life is by no means an easy one, and she has difficulties and disappointments to meet that might well have daunted a woman less strong of heart and soul. But Gabriella fights her battles with magnificent bravery; "she wanted knowledge now, not faith; truth, not illusion," and she firmly believed: "I have a right to be happy, but it depends on myself."

The development of this character is the theme of Miss Glasgow's novel—its growth and testing and discipline. When we leave Gabriella she is a woman 38 years old, who has left behind her the illusions and traditions and conventions that were her heritage, whose "will to grow, to strive and to conquer" has risen supreme and vanquished "the empty rules of the past." She is young, too, able to adventure and to enjoy, realizing that "the true middle-age is not a period of years, but a condition of soul." All this is not easily achieved; Miss Glasgow writes of things as they are, and Gabriella's spiritual success, like her material, is the result of hard work and constant effort. She has a natural gift, enthusiasm, good health, innate optimism and self-confidence, but ten years lie between the fifteen-dollars-a-week assistant at Mme. Dinard's and the capable head of a large and fashionable establishment. And even at the end, although she is happy, one of life's victors, we know that she is bound to have a good deal of trouble with Fanny, that perfect example of a certain type of modern young girl. Although Gabriella was born and brought up in Richmond, most of the action of the book takes place in New York. It is to New York that Gabriella comes with her young husband, George Fowler, whose good looks and charm had always enabled him to take what he wanted and made it possible for him to win from Gabriella a love which was almost worship. To her he was the incarnation of romance and adventure. "His physical power over her was complete," but through her character there ran a vein of iron which even passion could not destroy. The story of this early love of Gabriella's and the threatened disaster that Miss Glasgow never pretends to conceal from the reader is exquisitely portrayed. Were George a little less well drawn the whole would fail, but he, with his stupidity, his inarticulateness, his selfishness and his wonderful physical charm is a real person and one whose attraction for Gabriella it is easily possible to understand.

Two other men play important parts in Gabriella's story: Arthur Peyton, gentle, good, perfectly mannered, with his "philosophy of hesitation * * * his deeply rooted distrust of happiness," and buoyant, red-haired Ben O'Hara, a man "bigger than any attributes," a born fighter, truthful, generous, sincere, brave, kind and tolerant; but crude, altogether lacking in moderation and restraint. His is an exceptionally interesting personality, vivid, full of color, almost aggressively alive. And the many minor characters are scarcely less well drawn; there is hardly one of them who does not tempt to comment and quotation, from Cousin Pussy to Mme. Dinard, who had been "born O'Grady and married to a Schwartz," from the shrewd little old spinster seamstress, Miss Polly, to Mrs. Fowler, Gabriella's resolutely cheerful mother-in-law. The entire Fowler household, indeed, is typical. There, as in Gabriella's own home, the perpetual striving "to keep up an appearance" absorbed the mistress' energy to such an extent that little or none was left for other things. The dinner parties, after each of which "the family lived on scraps—for days," the absence of ready money, the refusal to spend a penny on anything that did not show—all this is descriptive of many a menage. But excellently as it is done it fades into insignificance when compared with the subtlety and finesse shown in the sketch of Gabriella's married life. The truth is never shirked, it is all made perfectly clear and plain, but without a touch of coarseness or any of the repulsive details upon which many so-called realists seemingly love to dwell. Each scene of Gabriella's changing fortunes is depicted with the same sure, graphic touch; the little home in Richmond, Brandywine and Plummer's "dry goods store," where she got her first bit of business experience, the Fowlers' establishment in Fifty-seventh Street, Mme. Dinard's smart shop where all was glitter and show on the outside and slipshod, unsystematic methods underneath, the apartment just off Columbus Avenue and the house in Lodon Terrace—all these represent the outward aspects of a life which was exceptional only in a spiritual sense. Few of the external events of Gabriella's life were unusual; it was she herself who was very far out of the ordinary, and transformed external happenings by the power of her personality.

For it all goes back to that—to Gabriella herself, the finest, most lovable and thoroughly worth-while heroine it has been our good fortune to meet in many a long day. A real flesh-and-blood woman, not perfect by any means, making mistakes, learning many an enforced lesson, but always normal, optimistic, true and dependable as steel. The book is exceedingly well written; it has humor and pathos, reality, an exceptional insight into character, and a brave and inspiring philosophy of life. It sets a very high standard for the novels of 1916; those that measure up to it will be notable ones indeed.

Fully Identified

(*From the Kansas City Journal*)

"But I don't know you, madam," protested the paying teller to a woman who had presented a check. The woman, instead of replying haughtily, "I do not wish your acquaintance, sir," merely gave him a glassy smile and said:

"Oh, yes you do. I don't need any one to identify me. I'm the 'red-headed hen' next door to you whose 'imps of boys' are always running across your garden. When you started to town this morning, your wife said: 'Now, Henry, if you want a dinner fit to eat this evening you'll have to leave me a little money. I can't keep this house on Christian Science.'"

"Here is your money," interrupted the paying teller faintly.

The Belgian National Character

By Emile Cammaerts

I was travelling the other day with a mud-stained Tommy back from the trenches. Like a great many of the men on leave, the excitement of coming home after six months' fighting prompted him to talk. He told me about his wounds and his various experiences. Among other things, I asked him if he liked the French. "Not much," was the answer; "fancy people who call water 'du l'eau' and milk 'dou le'"

Now, that man was very likely an excellent soldier, ready to sacrifice his life for King and country, but this remark showed me that he had not yet understood the great moral lesson, the great practical teaching of this war. I have no sympathy for the people who say that this great ordeal has been inflicted upon us as a moral punishment for our past selfishness and flippancy. But our ignorance of foreign countries, the veil of suspicion which, for many of us, covers foreign customs and manners, account perhaps to a certain extent for the present situation. This is not true only of England; it is equally true of every allied country. If we had understood Germany we should have known what to expect from her. If English, French, Belgians, Italians had learned to know each other better, they would have been better prepared to meet the common menace.

As long as eating frog legs or growing a beard is considered as a moral stain, there will be no hope for peace in this world.

It is indeed important that the forthcoming campaign should bring success to our arms and compel the German people to accept a satisfactory peace. But this result will be of little use, these sacrifices will have been made in vain, if we allow each nation to drop into its own groove once the war is over, if this new European Entente is not kept up, if we are left to drift apart once more and to become again estranged.

* * *

It is essential, for instance, considering the situation of Belgium on the map, that English and Belgians should be henceforth not only Allies in time of war, but also friends in time of peace, that they should understand each others' characters. Admiration for the spirit which prompted the defence of Liege, gratefulness for the kindness and generosity shown to Belgian soldiers and refugees are not enough. These beautiful feelings flare high indeed at the present moment, but they are like love at first sight—they are not everlasting. We may find several examples in history when such enthusiastic outbursts have been gradually turned into coldness and even hostility. I am not suggesting for one moment that the same thing might occur this time, but it is a risk we must not allow ourselves to run.

It is no use admiring our friend's virtues if we do not understand, excuse and even justify shortcomings. Montaigne's definition of friendship remains eternally true: You love a friend not because he is good, or clever, or courageous, but simply because he is himself. You realise quite well that he is not perfect; perhaps you would love him less if he were. Certain mistakes are inherent to certain qualities, others give a human touch to the character which one would be loth to part with. A man or a nation must be considered as a whole. The first moment of enthusiasm which brings people together must be followed, if their friendship is going to last, by long and sometimes painful experiences.

Already, through the emigration into this country of a great many Belgian soldiers, wounded or on leave, and of tens of thousands of refugees, we may say that we have entered this second phase. There is some difference between the attitude of King Albert, in the face of invasion, and that of some timid "rentiers" who spent their holidays at Ostend or Benkenberghe; the same contrast might be found between some soldiers of our heroic field army and some Antwerp dockers, for instance. So that, when the Belgian refugees poured into England, after the fall of Antwerp, the most convinced admirers of Belgium were bound to be disappointed, and to discover with some dismay that every Belgian was not a hero.

One might even, at one time, have feared a reaction. But the English do not accept easily a disillusion. There is a true British doggedness in their enthusiasm. They felt that "something was wrong somewhere." They promptly set themselves to make it right, and if they have not succeeded yet, they are very near success by now.

* * *

There is a story told in "The Belgian Book of Gratitude" which goes far to explain the contrast of the Belgian and English temperaments. It is about a wounded Belgian soldier without news from his home, as most of them are still, and whom the English nurses could not succeed in cheering up. They wonder why the man remains so silent in spite of all their efforts. He finally confesses to a priest that he does not care for distractions, and it is only when he has had a good cry that he is able to smile again. Of course, the nurses who looked after him, trained in the worship of British stoicism, could not understand him, or, if they did, tried very kindly to avoid such "breakdowns." But, for the Belgian, tears are as natural, as necessary, in time of stress, as laughter. He feels all the better for them; they provide him with a salutary reaction, a fresh supply of energy.

This remark may apply to the French as well. It is the Continental demonstrative attitude opposed to the British shyness and reserve. We know now that such apparent coolness is no sign of want of feelings. On the contrary, if the Englishman practises self-restraint, it is because, according to his own expression, he is afraid of "making a fool of himself." On the other hand, we know also that the Belgian or French expansiveness does not necessarily reveal superficiality, hypocrisy, or humbug.

* * *

Let us take another characteristic more particularly Belgian—the delight the Belgians take in their food, the importance they give to details of material life. Some of my English friends expressed their astonishment when they saw that most of the members of the "heroic nation" enjoyed a good meal just as much, if not better, than a good concert, and preferred cooking to poetry as a subject of conversation.

I am quite ready to admit that this Epicureanism, so clearly expressed in the paintings of Rubens, Jordaens and Teniers, is apt to degenerate into drinking and eating bouts. Still, we must not pass judgment too hastily. The most touching war poem I ever read was written in the trenches by a Bruxellois. The form was rather poor, but there was no doubt about the sincerity of the poet: "When shall I drink again my Brussels beer? When shall I smoke again a pipe of my Belgian tobacco? When shall I eat again Brussels cheese and taste Brussels bread? . . ." You think it vulgar? I agree; but there is a good deal of poetry in vulgar familiar things.

Ruskin never understood the Flemish school of painting. According to him, such subjects as feasts and "kermesses" were not worthy of a painter's brush. And there are still a good many Englishmen who adopt this puritanical point of view, and who deny any poetry to the familiar events of everyday life.

On the other hand, we must not forget that the same school which produced Jordaens and Teniers gave us, two centuries before, Van Eyck and Van der Weyden. The contrast is not entirely due to the difference of period. The fact is that the Belgian temperament is, at the same time, epicurean and religious, vulgar and mystic. Belgian painters paint drinking bouts and Madonnas with equal care, with the same uncanny feeling for color and light and shade. Belgian poets and Belgian contemporary writers show the same characteristics. If Verhaeren and Lemonnier may be ranged on the side of Jordaens, Maeterlinck (at least in his first poems and dramas), Elskamp and Guido Gezelle may be ranged on the side of Memling. More than once, the same man delights in both of these apparently opposed tendencies: Breughel paints the Gospel legend in the frame of a Flemish country village of his time, without any regard for historical accuracy. The same popular spirit pervades our Walloon and Flemish Christmas carols, which have, in their turn, inspired a good many modern works, like those of P. de Mont and Demolder.

Compared with the French, the Belgians show perhaps more spontaneity, a more direct and touching sincerity. There is a certain barbaric roughness about them. They have not been educated by two centuries of classicism; their work is not always balanced, their form not always polished. They lack taste—or rather they prefer to put taste into their meals.

If their language brings them closer to the French, their character makes them more akin to the English. (This might be, to a certain extent ascribed to the association, in both countries, of Celtic and Germanic races.) But not to the Englishman of today, trained in self-restraint and—may I be allowed to say the word?—in self-consciousness, by two centuries of Puritan influence. Rather to the boisterous, easy-going Englishman of Shakespeare's time, with his love of good cheer, of spectacular display, and his stubborn hatred of foreign tyranny.

* * *

Far be it from me to attempt in any way to describe accurately, in the course of these short notes, the Belgian national temperament. The psychology of one individual is involved enough, let alone the psychology of a whole people. There is no formula in which to express one's ideas on such a subject. All we can do is to offer to the reader a few glimpses on a landscape which cannot be mapped out.

As far as Belgium is concerned, the question is rendered still more involved by the co-existence, in the country, of two distinct races, of two distinct languages. We have, on purpose, ignored these differences. There is no more striking example in Europe of a united nation based on common historical experiences, on common interests, in spite of all other distinctions. The mere existence of Belgium should be absurd in the eyes of a German professor. So are, of course, Democracy and Christianity. —*Everyman.*

MANAGING THE CITY

VI.—Beautiful Battle Creek

By Frederic J. Haskin

BATTLE Creek, Mich., January 14. —This is probably the only city in the United States the streets of which are decorated with growing flowers. On every lamp post in the business district just under the globe is a metal box where plants are kept growing from early spring until the first frost.

"I should think it would be awfully hard to keep people from stealing those flowers," remarks the stranger to the policeman on the corner.

"Anyone who lives in Battle Creek would no more molest them than he would kick a baby off the sidewalk," is the reply.

These street boxes are not maintained by the city government. They were installed by an association of private citizens which maintains them with the co-operation and appreciation of all the other citizens. Battle Creek is one of the prettiest and best kept towns in the country, and one reason for the fact is that the people take enough pride in their town to decorate the streets with flowers.

A desire to make their city more beautiful brought about the change to commission government in Battle Creek. The people were determined that they would have parks. Thereupon, all the candidates for mayor and councilmen began making speeches about parks, and most of them were elected on the strength of their promises. But no parks materialized. Every time that anyone said "park" in the city council, each of the aldermen in turn leaped to his feet and raised his arm and his voice in emphatic declaration that parks were his only object in life, that he was pledged to create parks, that the great and glorious city of Battle Creek should have the finest parks in the world, but "I owe my first allegiance to the sovereign voters of the Umpteenth Ward, and I shall oppose with every ounce of energy I possess the purchase of any park that does not give first consideration to the deserving citizens of my bailiwick."

For a time this made Mr. Alderman very popular in his own ward, but the people finally awoke to the fact that it was not producing any parks. To the amazement of the town hall patriots, they voted for commission government. Battle Creek now has an exceptionally fine system of parks and boulevards.

Battle Creek is governed by a mayor and four commissioners. The last commission elected includes a skilled mechanic, a cigar manufacturer, a business man and a lumber and coal dealer. The initiative, referendum and recall are in the charter. The recall has never been used.

Like all other cities in the United States, Battle Creek has had to deal with traffic problems resulting from the increased use of the automobile. In a city where 70 per cent of the people own their own homes, and where the savings deposits in the banks amount to $484 per capita, automobiles are likely to be numerous. That's the situation in Battle Creek. When congestion reached a point where you couldn't cross the street without stumbling over half a dozen autos, the chamber of commerce evolved a set of parking regulations. On a regular meeting night of the commission the chamber's committee appeared with its proposed ordinance. It required just one hour and twenty minutes for the commission to decide upon and promulgate a set of parking regulations based upon the committee's request. Merchants of Battle Creek say that under the old form of government it would have taken six months.

A uniform feature of Battle Creek is its waterways. Two rivers meander through the town, cutting it up into all sorts of shapes and sizes. Under the old form of government there were twenty wooden bridges over these rivers, and bridges, like paving, were traded in ward politics. Today all of the bridges but one are concrete and that one will be turned into concrete this year. The city has built the bridges itself.

What the old-time politicians called "the dangerous autocratic power vested in the commission" was exercised in one case for the oppression of a sacred institution, to wit, the gas company. This monopoly had been accumulating financial adipose at the expense of the people for many years. The commission asked for a reduction of the rates. It was refused. The referendum was called into action by the commission. The people were asked to vote whether or not they would like to have the commission build and operate a municipal gas plant. Gazing upon their parks, their bridges, their paving and their traffic regulations, the people said, "Go to it."

What the gas company said isn't fit to print; but the gas rate was cut from one dollar to eighty cents, and the commission didn't have to build a public system.

A few months ago a Battle Creek citizen of moderate means walked into the office of the city commission.

"Look here," said he, "when I buy coke to burn in my furnace why should I pay for water?"

This was a stumper until the citizen explained. People who sold coke left it lying out-doors in the rain and snow. When they weighed it, the moisture helped to pull down the beam. No process ever having been discovered for burning water, the fellow who bought the coke had to leave it out on the cellar door until it got dry, whereupon he discovered that he had bought a lot of weight that didn't go into the furnace.

The commission promptly passed an ordinance prescribing minimum moisture for coke—the first effort by any governmental authority so far as known to remedy this evil.

Before the city commission was elected in Battle Creek you never knew, when you drew a glass of water from the faucet, but what you were inviting a lively colony of typhoid germs to make their home in your midst. The reason for this was that the water supply came from a beautiful little lake which, however desirable as a source of drinking water and a summer resort, proved beyond question of doubt that it could not be both at the same time. After a few thousand summer resorters had gone to the lake for their vacation, something seemed to be the matter with Battle Creek's water. In its businesslike way the commission went off in the other direction and dug twelve artesian wells at a cost of $60,000, and now Mr. and Mrs. Battle Creek and all the little Battle Creeks can drink the water as it comes out of the spigot with perfect safety.

Commission government has both worked and worn well in Battle Creek for four years. It is backed by an interested and enlightened civic spirit. There is no sentiment for a change to the old form of government.

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YOU'VE GOT TO GO-TELL THEM I'M ILL-
FER TWO PINS I'D LET YOU HIT ME SO I COULD GO TO THE HOSPITAL MESELF!
TELL MR. AN' MRS JONES-THAT MR JIGGS IS HERE!
THEY ARE ALL HAVING COFFEE-PLEASE STEPIN!
BY GOLLY-AREN'T YOU LADIES AFRAID OF CATCHIN COLD?
ISN'T HE ODD
WELL-HOW WAS IT? WHO WAS THERE? AND TELL ME HOW THE LADIES WERE DRESSED?
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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

How the Grip Spreads ◎ Part II.

By Woods Hutchinson, M.D.

But cheer up. So long as the Pfeiffer bug is roaming at large and in the open all over your system, making you feel like a combination of a half-drowned kitten and last year's bird's nest, when every little muscle has an aching all its own, you are quite safe.

It is only when he begins to "play favorites" and settles for keeps in some nook or corner of your nervous, carciac or muscular system that you are in any serious danger.

And he will seldom do this unless you put it into his head by working or chilling or over-heating or straining in some way that particular nook or corner before you have got him completely out of your system or well under control and handcuffed.

Give up, "play dead," act just as limpsey and good-for-nothing as you feel, until life really begins to feel worth living again, and you will avoid three-fourths of the real dangers of the grip.

How To Fool Him

Submission is one of the least frequent duties of man, but this is one of the times when it is really life-saving and judicious.

It is like the advice in the old Russian folk-story as to what to do when you meet a bear out in the forest—lie right down and pretend to be dead, and he may come up and sniff at you or poke at you curiously with his paw, but he won't eat you.

The best and only medicine for the grip is to keep still and warm and as nearly comfortable as possible.

As for the cure of the grip—there is none, but there are several things which can be done both to render your system less likely to catch the infection if exposed to it, and to enable it to throw it off quicker and more completely if it does gain a foothold.

First and foremost, of course, is fresh air; cold or balmy, wet or dry, day or night; externally, internally, eternally. It is difficult to catch even the grip in the open air or in a good draft in a well-ventilated room.

Cool, Fresh Air

Moreover, the gresh air should be cool,—half its virtue depends on that; it tones up and hardens the skin; braces up the mucous membrane of the nose and throat, and keeps it perpetually flushing itself by a rhythmic flow of healthy mucus.

Cold air, except in excessive and prolonged exposures, will do you no harm whatever, does not cause colds, and has nothing to do with colds, except in the sense of precipitating an explosion a little earlier.

Or when you are recovering from an attack, and your tissues are still reeking with the germs and their poisons, chilling, particularly wet chilling, of any part of the body may produce a localization of the poison at that point, though even this does not happen half as often as you would suppose.

And remember that night air is just as pure as day air: in fact, by actual analysis, slightly freer from dust, germs and other impurities. The poisonness and deadliness of the night air is a ridiculous myth.

LECTURE ON TIBET

Thursday afternoon the Ladies' International Club held its monthly meeting at the International Institute. There was first the social part from three to four o'clock. At four o'clock the members and guests adjourned to the Low Memorial Hall, to listen to an address on Eastern Tibet by Mr. Yuan Hui-tung, of the Ostasiatische Lloyd. The lecturer for a year accompanied the German representatives of the Berlin Natural History Museum, and returned to Shanghai some months after the war broke out. The lecture was given in Chinese, which met the wants of most of the audience, and was briefly interpreted into English by an American gentleman who was present. The lecture was illustrated by beautiful stereopticon views, the lantern being loaned and worked by Mr. B. S. Swartz, Secretary of the Navy Y.M.C.A. At the close Dr. Wu Ting-fang moved a hearty vote of thanks. This was supported by Miss Cogdal of the Girls' School at the South Gate, speaking in behalf of the pupils from the advanced classes who were present.

Engineering On Mars

By Robert Peele
(*New York Times*)

On reading the article in your issue of January 23, on the "canals" of Mars my thoughts reverted to Professor Percival Lowell's Bulletin No. 45, issued a few years ago from his observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz. In this bulletin, Professor Lowell gave information respecting the discovery of two new "canals." He stated: "On September 30, 1909, when the region of Syrtis Major came around again into view, after its periodic hiding of six weeks, due to the unequal rotation periods of the earth and Mars, two striking canals were at once evident to the east of Syrtis, in places where no canals had ever previously been seen." Further on he stated that measurements show each "canal" to be 1,000 miles long and some twenty miles wide, and that their size precludes their being of cataclysmic origin. At least it would appear that no such chasms could suddenly be opened on the earth, where the internal forces are greater than can be the case on Mars. Since there is no evidence of the shattering effect that would be produced by a cataclysm, it is argued that the great change in the planet's features is purely local and of artificial origin.

Professor Lowell used this new Martian phenomenon to fortify his belief in the "canal system" of that planet. While all parts of the bulletin are not equally comprehensible to the non-astronomical reader, the statements as to the period of six weeks in which must have been constructed two canals 1,000 miles long by 20 miles wide are sufficiently clear.

Mr. Antoniadi of the British Astronomical Association is of opinion that the "canals" are optical illusions. That they are not artificial works might perhaps have been deduced by Professor Lowell himself were he an engineer. But the reader of his bulletin is asked to believe that these huge excavations could be made in the short space of forty-two days, assuming that the Martians do not rest on the seventh day.

Though no statement is ventured as to the depth of the "canals," it is safe to assume that no important irrigating canal (setting aside the possibility that the Martian "canals" might be for transportation purposes) would be planned for a depth of less than three feet. Adopting this minimum figure, the volume of material to be excavated for each "canal" would be 1,672,704,000,000 cubic feet, or, if in soft soil, say 88,000,000,000 tons, or 62,000,000,000 cubic yards.

The primary laws of mechanics are probably much the same on Mars as on the earth. The writer confesses ignorance respecting the engineering abilities of the inhabitants of Mars, but he cannot conceive of the excavation and removal of this vast quantity of material in the time named. Our largest steam shovels have an average capacity in favorable soil of say 1,800 cubic yards per day, or 75,000 cubic yards in six weeks. At that rate 1,560,000 steam shovels would be required to do the work in forty-two days if the canals were only three feet deep, or it would take 1,000 shovels 179 years. But steam shovels cannot work economically in so shallow an excavation because too much time is lost in shifting them, and, therefore, more shovels or more time would actually be necessary. Possibly the Martians have a greater number of steam shovels per capita than we inhabitants of earth. Instead of steam shovels, millions of plows, scrapers, mechanical graders, &c., duly manned might be employed; or, perhaps, Professor Lowell would prefer calculations based on the use of shovel and wheelbarrow. A man can shovel twenty or thirty cubic yards of soft soil per day and a barrow holds about two cubic feet. The reader may make his own calculations on these bases.

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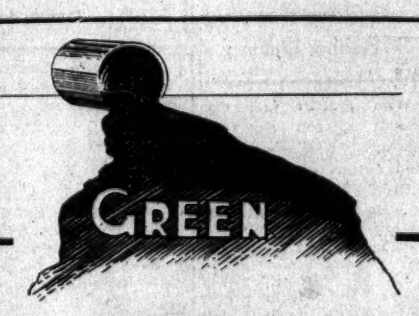

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 3, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.45
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash .....per tael	1928
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7⅝ Tls.	7.59
Exch. @ 72.8—Mex. $	10.44
Peking Bar	385
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27 1/16d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	28.01
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$	4.77
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-7⅝
London	Demand	2-7 11/16
India	T.T.	195¾
Paris	T.T.	366½
Paris	Demand	367
Hamburg	T.T.	—
Hamburg	Demand	—
New York	T.T.	62⅝
New York	Demand	62¾
Hongkong	T.T.	74¼
Japan	T.T.	79⅞
Batavia	T.T.	147½

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-8⅝
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-8¾
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-8 13/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	2-9 1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	383½
Hamburg	4 m-s.	—
New York	4 m-s.	64⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY

£1—Hk. Tls.	6.80
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs	4.09
,, ,, 1—Marks	3.07
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.	1.43
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen	1.39
,, ,, 1—Rupees	2.21
,, ,, 1—Roubles	2.35
,, ,, 1—Mex. $	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.4375
Chinese Dollars, 72.875
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/16
On Tientsin, Demand, 106⅛
On Newchwang, Demand, 83¼
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/16
On Chungking, Demand, 109
On Nanchang, Demand, 72 5/16
On Foochow, Demand, 95⅞
On Amoy, Demand, 71 7/16
On Swatow, Demand, 98⅜
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62 5/16
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72⅞
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 86 5/16

March 3, 1916.

February Rubber Outputs

Messrs. Wm. Martin and Co., General Agents of the See Kee Rubber Estates, Ltd., inform us that the estimated output of dry rubber for the month of February was 5,585 lbs., the decreased output being due to the trees wintering.

We are informed that Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. are in receipt of telegraphic advices from their Straits Agents, giving the estimated output of dry rubber for the past month as under:—The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd., 22,500 lbs.

The output of dry rubber for February from the Samagaga Rubber Co. was 9,250 lbs.

We are informed that the output of rubber of the Shanghai Kelentan Rubber Estates, Ltd., for the month of February was 6,586 lbs.

The agents for the Kamunting (in Kedah) Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., inform us that they are in receipt of a telegram to the extent that the output of dry rubber for the month of February from the above estate was 12,500 lbs.

The rubber output of the Cheng Rubber Estates for the month of February was 9,235 lbs., and from the Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd., was 22,837 lbs. The decrease in output is due to trees wintering.

CENTRAL STORES DIVIDEND

At a meeting of the Central Stores, Ltd., on Thursday a dividend of 6 per cent was declared for 1915. The Central Stores controls the Astor House, Palace Hotel and Palace Hotel Annex.

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NEW U.S. SHIP LINE OF 14 VESSELS IS FORMED

Will Ply on Atlantic and Pacific; Gaston, Williams And Wigmore Interested

A telegram from New York has been received at Shanghai to the effect that a new steamship company has been organized with a capital of $5,000,000, U.S. Currency. Fourteen ships have been purchased and it is the intention of the new company to operate on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. These ships will fly the American flag.

The flotation of this company is closely connected with the operations of the firm of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Incorporated, who are shortly opening up offices in China and Japan under the management of Messrs. Keegan and Rosencrantz. These gentlemen are well known through Japan, China, the Philippines, India and Australia, having covered the ground as representatives of various American manufacturers for a number of years.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents regarding the rubber auction held on the 1st instant:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet $180 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 5¾d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe $181 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 6d. in London.

Market opened very dull, but improved towards the close.

Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co. To Pay 5 Per Cent. Dividend

We are informed that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., held on the 2nd instant, it was decided to recommend the shareholders the payment of a dividend of five per cent. for the year 1915.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, March 3, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
H. and S. Banks $800.00
Langkats Tls. 39.25
Langkats Tls. 39.40
Dominions Tls. 18.75
Padangs Tls. 18.50
Sungei Duri Tls. 15.50
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.75
Hall and Holtz $16.50

Direct Business Reported
S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1913 Tls. 107.00
Almas Tls. 18.75
Consolidated Tls. 5.10
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.60
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.50

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, March 3, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Ziangbes Tls. 9.50 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.40 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.25 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.50 March
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.75 cash
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6. 75 cash
Semambus Tls. 2.35 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.05 cash
Sungei Duris Tls. 15.50 cash
Java C'dateds Tls. 25.00 cash
Telephones Tls. 97.50 cash

Direct
Ziangbes Tls. 9.25 cash
Pengkalans Tls. 14.50 cash
Kung Yiks Tls. 13.50 cash
Laou Kung Mow Tls. 70.00 cash
Langkats Tls. 39.25 cash
Java C'dateds Tls. 25.00 March
Consolidateds Tls. 5.10 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.05 cash

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Java Estates Pay Tls. 1 1-2 Dividend

The sixth annual meeting of the Java Consolidated Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held at No. 10, Canton Road, yesterday, Mr. W. S. Davidson presiding. There were also present Messrs. S. A. Hardoon, E. S. Kadoorie and A. E. Algar (directors), Mr. A. J. Welch (Secretary) and shareholders representing 11,411 shares.

The chairman said:

Gentlemen:—Following the usual practice, I will assume that I have your permission to take the Directors' Report and the Statement of Accounts as read.

The Auditors' Report is as follows:—

"We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. The dividend declared C. M. Soember Mas-Kali Padang has been taken from a telegram received February 17, 1916 by the General Managers. Subject to the foregoing the above Balance Sheet is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given us and as shown by the Books.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS.
Auditors.

Shanghai, February 17, 1916.

The accounts are presented in the usual form and include those of the Dutch Company.

The working account of the Dutch Company shows a profit of f. 280,795.65, as against f 42,000 last year and f 132,000 for 1913.

This very considerable improvement on the figures for the previous year is due, firstly, to the very much larger coffee Crop, secondly, to the better prices it feched and the lower cost of producing it, and thirdly, to the extraordinary increase in the output of Rubber.

The coffee crop exceeded that of 1914 by 3350 piculs, production cost was lower by f 2.30 picul, while Sales averaged f 6.-per picul more.

I need not comment on these figures, gentlemen, except to say that they are much better than could reasonably have been expected when last I addressed you.

The current year's crop is estimated at about 4,000 piculs. It may come as a disappointment to some of you to learn that despite favorable weather conditons a larger harvest cannot be expected, but you will understand that it is impossible to grow rubber and coffee together indefinitely, as the time must eventually come when, owing to the dense shade from the Hevea, the coffee bushes become unproductive and their removal is consequently necessary.

The beginning of this stage was reached last Autumn, when it became necessary, after the pluck was finished, to remove a good many of the trees, thus reducing the number from which we can hope to harvest fruit during the current year. I should like to make it clear, however, that the removal of the coffee trees will be gradual, and that, given favorable weather, we may expect to harvest coffee for two or three years longer.

In connection with this year's harvest, I may say that prices are better, that we have sold forward 1,500 piculs at an average price of f39.66 per picul unsorted, and that there is now reported to be a good demand at about f 46 per picul forward and over f 60 per picul for ready.

The rubber output exceeded the estimate by no less then 35,000 lbs. The cost of production, namely 10 1-3 pence per pound F. O. B., compares favorably with that of older companies and is lower than might have been expected, when it is remembered that the number of trees in tapping was increased from 46,000 to over 122,000 within the year.

Bearing this in mind, I think you will agree that the yield per acre, as recorded in the report, must be regarded as satisfactory.

The output for the current year is estimated at 350,000 pounds, of which about 10 tons have been sold forward at 3-0½ per pound, free on board at Soerabaya .

Turning now to the Balance Sheet, you will see that Development Account was debited with f 42,696.00 for the Upkeep of the immature rubber areas, as against f 59,300.00 and f 77,600.00 respectively for the two previous years. Expenditure under this heading, now that the rubber is coming into bearing so quickly, will diminish rapidly, and for the current year should not exceed f 15,000.00.

New Buildings cost f 8,890, chiefly for new coolie houses, but it also includes the cost of altering the existing coffee buildings to make them suitable for the manufacture of the rubber. Further expenditure under this heading must be anticipated, since accommodation must be provided for the increasing labor force, while the rat proofing of all buildings must be completed before the end of 1916, in terms of a recent Government Regulation.

The conversion of the existing coffee factories into buildings suitable for the manufacture of rubber will be carried out gradually, as the one crop diminishes and the other increases.

New machinery cost f 10,850 chiefly for an oil engine for Soember Mas Estate and some rubber machines. Expenditure under this heading during the current year is not expected to exceed f 2,500 but later on an oil engine will have to be provided for Kali Padang Estate.

The outbreak of plague on Kali-Padang Estate was most unfortunate, but it is gratifying to know that the estate is now free from this pest, owing to the prompt and energetic measures taken by the staff, to whom our thanks and appreciation should, I think, be conveyed.

When addressing you last year, I expressed the hope that the result of the then current year's working would enable your directors to recommend the payment of a dividend.

Towards the end of the year it was evident to them that the profit would be ample to enable them to do so, but it also looked as though cash funds would be insufficient, and, consequently, advantage was taken of the rather strong market then ruling to sell 5,000 shares, increasing the pair up capital to £75,000.

This capital works out at rather under £37 per planted acre, which, I think you will admit, may be regarded as moderate.

The expediency of making this further issue of capital will be still more obvious to you when I point out that the working capital provided on the formation of the company was only £20,000 whereas, during the 6 years the company has been in existence, the sum spent for developing your properties has amounted to no less than £50,000, or £30,000 in excess of the sum provided for that purpose. Moreover this £50,000 does not include the cost of the Coffee Gardens, nor the sums spent for tools and implements, furniture, live and rolling stock, nor the stocks of building and other materials.

In connection with the issue of the 5,000 shares, I have an apology to make. I refer to the fact that the report failed to give you any particulars concerning the same, and I regret exceedingly this accidental omission for which I am responsible.

I understand that this oversight on my part has given rise to some talk and that it has even been hinted that your directors did something they wished to conceal.

Gentlemen, your directors have nothing they wish to conceal. The question of issuing these shares at Taels 15 per share was decided upon at a board meeting held on November 16 last, when the market price was Taels 17 and the price of Rubber was 2s. 9d. per pound. Moreover, it was not then known that the coffee harvest would reach the figure it did, in fact the most that could be hoped for was 5,000 piculs, nor could it have been foreseen that the price of coffee would improve as it has.

Needless to say that, if your directors could have foreseen what has since happened, they would have delayed the issue of the shares, and by so doing would probably have obtained a better price for them.

In these circumstances, however, they are entirely satisfied that they acted in your interest.

Dealing with the estates in general, I may say that they have been kept in good condition throughout the year, and have been regularly and systematically weeded and cultivated, so far as weather conditions permitted, while the growth of the trees has been quite satisfactory.

That is all I have to say, gentlemen, but before formally proposing the adoption of the Report and Accounts. I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may wish to ask.

Answering Mr. M. Speelman, the chairman said that the shares he had referred to were sold *en bloc* to the Cathay Trust. When the shares were issued the market price was Tls. 17 and the directors decided to issue them at Tls. 15 for the whole lot. Had they been offered to shareholders, the latter would have got one share for every 14 held by them.

Mr. Speelman asked if any of the directors got shares at Tls. 15 and the chairman answered that was a question to put to the Cathay Trust. What the latter did with the shares had nothing to do with him as chairman of the Java Consolidated Company.

The following resolutions were then adopted unanimously:—

That the directors' report and statement of accounts, as presented, be passed. Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. E. S. Kadoorie.

That a dividend of Taels 1.50 per share be paid. Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. A. E. Algar.

That the appointment of Mr. A. E. Algar as a director of the company be confirmed. Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. E. S. Kadoorie.

That Mr. E. S. Kadoorie be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. S. A. Hardoon.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company, for the ensuing year, at a fee of Taels 150. Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. A. Woods.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

RUBBER OUTPUT

Messrs. George McBain, general agents for the Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco., Ltd., have received a telegram from the manager in Sumatra, stating that the estimated output of dry rubber for the month of February was 33,580 lbs.

NEW OIL COMPANIES ORGANIZED IN JAPAN

Increased Profits Draw Large Amounts of Capital Into The Field

It has been pointed out that the price of mineral oil has recently risen to an extraordinary degree due to the growing demand in Europe which has caused a decrease in imports to Japan. This state of things has largely favored the oil mining industry here, and it is reported that quite recently the Shin Nippon Oil Company with a capital of 1,000,000 has been organized, followed by the promotion of a still larger company, the Akita Oil Company, with a capital of 20,000,000 yen. Besides, quite a number of millionaire businessmen such as Messrs. Takata, Murai, Kuhara and others have also started oil enterprises.

The business prospects of the three existing companies are encouraging. We give below the prospects of the three companies for the current business term as portrayed by the Chugai Shogyo.

The Hoden Oil Company.—The present business terms of this company terminates at the end of March. The amount of output in the present term will nearly be the same as the preceding term, that is, the term from April to the end of September last year. But as the price has risen remarkably in the present term it is evident that the income of the company will be much larger. The following is the list of prices at present, compared with those toward the end of last year:—

	Current prices yen	Prices on December last yen
Lamp oil	5.80	3.80
Light oil	4.75	2.50
Machine oil ...	4.40	3.20
Volatile oil ...	7.65	5.40

In the case of volatible oil, the rise in the price of which is the lowest in percentage, we see a rise of 40 per cent. In the case of light oil, the rist is 90 per cent. Considering the rise in tin foil at the rate of from 20 to 30 sen per box, and the rise of sulphuric acid and other drugs which has caused the increase in the cost of production, the increase in the price of oil itself is far greater. The increase in income from this rise in price covers three months in the present year, January, February and most probably March, that is, the latter half of the business term in question. The sales in January were not all at the enhanced price, because of the delivery for last year's contracts. But the sales after February are at the increased price. The sale in January was greater by 50 per cent. than December last. The sale in February appears to be much greater, and it will be more so in March. As yet no exact figures can be obtained, but there is a general belief among those interested in this company that they will probably be able to pay dividends of 3 per cent. more, i.e. 8.5 per cent. instead of 5.5 per cent.

The Nippon Oil Company.—The business prospects of the company for the present business term, that is, the first half of this year, are very bright for the same reason as the Hoden Oil Company. This company startled business circles by the famous oil gusher of the well no 5 at Kurokawa, Akita Prefecture, in 1914 and there was a great increase in profit in the second business term of that year. Since then the profit has been increasing, and the profit in the second business term in 1915 showed an increase of 90,000 yen compared with the term when the famous gusher appeared. The profit in the first half of this year is expected to be still greater on account of the rise in price. Thus the company has in the course of two years been fortunate twice, once in the sudden increase in output and next by the drastic rise in price. It must, however, be remembered that the business term under review includes three months, April, May and June, when the demand will be less and sales in these months will decrease to some extent. But the present tendency in the oil market is world wide, and the prospects can in general be said to be highly encouraging. There is a talk in the business and stock market about the alleged decrease of output from this company's oil wells. The fact is that the daily output in the previous term was 4,200 koku, but the average in the term under review so far has been 4,000 koku, a decrease of only 5 per cent. This irregularity is common to oil mining, and cannot be taken as a basis. Moreover, the decrease of such a slight degree is to be more than compensated for by the rise in price between 40 to 90 per cent. The small decrease of output is, therefore, a mere bagatelle to the company, more especially because it is now opening new wells at Funakawa, Akita Prefecture and at Rumoe, Hokkaida and more promising wells at Urayama, Akita Prefecture and at Nijuke, Kagi Prefecture, Formosa. If these experimental borings prove a success, the output will soon be increased.

The Chuo Oil Company.—The company of this name is not yet well known, to the central business circles, but the sound condition of the company and the hopefulness of its future are the elements which will bring its shares some day to the central market. The shares of this company will shortly be included in the list of shares regularly dealt in on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. Though its capital is now only 1,000,000 yen, divided into 50,000 shares of 20 yen each, the company is now about to increase the capital in view of the hopefulness of its oil fields and the first demand. The sound condition of this handy and well managed company can be seen from the fact that it has long been paying 10 per cent. and is now in a condition to pay 16 percent for the present business term.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, February 25. Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

Following on a temporary reaction our market has again shown signs of renewed vigor, and several of the leading stocks have been marked up considerably, shipping shares monopolising most of the interest, as usual.

Shanghai continues to enquire for Shanghai Cottons and a fair amount of business has also been done with that Port in Langkats.

Rubber shares appear to be absolutely moribund for the moment, with no business passing, following doubtless on the state of the market for the raw material which is today quoted 3-5¼ per lb.; market quiet.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks are enquired for at $795 ex the dividend just paid.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have had a sharp advance, and are now quoted buyers at $980 after a fair amount of business at the rate. Cantons have followed suit, and are now wanted at $420. North Chinas at Tls. 180, and Yanztszes at $245 are quiet with nothing doing.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires, following on the rise in Unions are now quoted $163 buyers and Hongkong Fires continue to mark time at $410.

Shipping.—Douglases are a steady market at $126 with business done at the rate. Indos have come to business at $49¾ for the Preferred and $136 for the Deferred, equivalent rates being offered for the Combined. Star Ferries could be placed at $39 and Steamboats are offered at $19 ex dividend. Waterboats are quiet at $15½.

Refineries.—China Sugars are a strong market at the increased rate of $141½ business done for cash and $146 done for April. Luzons are quiet at $39.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats are Tls. 37 buyers in Shanghai whilst Raubs at $3.30, Ural Caspians at 35s. and Tronohs at 27s. are all quiet with nothing doing. Shells have further advanced and business has resulted at 98-6, closing with with further buyers at the rate.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves could be placed at $76. Hongkong Docks have weakened considerably during the week with shares offering at $95½ closing firmer with buyers at $95. Shanghai Docks at Tls. 64 could probably be placed at quotation. Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 90 and New Engineering at Tls. 10.10 are a neglected market.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates are enquired for at $96. Hongkong Lands at $102, and Hongkong Hotels at $112½. Humphreys Estates are wanted at $6.20, and West Points at $87. Kowloon Lands are now quoted $37¾ ex dividend nominal.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are wanted at last week's rate of Tls. 140, and Shanghai Cottons have advanced to a buying rate of Tls. 91. International at Tls. 72, Kung Yiks at Tls. 13, Laou Kung Mows at Tls. 71, Yangtszepoos at Tls. 5.90, and Soy Chees at Tls. 46 are all quiet with nothing doing.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics could be placed at $44, whilst Hongkong Trams at $6.20 and China Light and Powers at $4.70 are both offering.

The Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.

Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending February 19, 1916 is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 7 weeks.
This year	$11,455	$84,681
Last year	13,042	73,649
Increase	—	11,032
Decrease	1,587	—

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos could probably be placed at $10.40. China Providents have been the medium of a fair business at $10.10. Watsons are wanted at $6.80, Dairy Farms at $29, and Steam Laundries at $3½. Ropes after business at $32 and $32½ are quieter. Cements have advanced to a buying rate of $10.20 whilst Peak Trams (old) at $10 and (new) at 85 cents are in steady demand.

Exchange.—The demand rate on London is 1-11¼ and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 73½.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$795 B.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	3.
Cathay, pref.	6.80
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$420 B.
North China	Tls. 182½
Union of Canton	950
Yangtsze	$250 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$161 Sa.
Hongkong Fire	$410
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref. ...	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	97s. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 18½.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11.60 B.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d
Philippine	Tls. 2.85.
Raub	Tls. 3.30 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	old $95½ S. new 91½ S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 65 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 93.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$76.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 106.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 106 B.
Wei-hai-wei Land ..	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$7¼ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)..	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112 B.
International	Tls. 72 B.
International Pref. .	Tls. 76 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 71.
Soy Chee	Tls. 42.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.65 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 104xd.B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y ..	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	2130 B.
Green Island	$10.10 B.
Langkats	Tls. 39¾ Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 130 S.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16½.
Llewellyn	$62½
Lane, Crawford	$99 B.
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$6.85 B.
Weeks	$18½ B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 18.85.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 30 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2.42½ B.
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 7¼ B.
Bute	Tls. 2 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.70 S.
Chempedak	Tls. 18¼ B.
Cheng	Tls. 5¼ S.
Consolidated	Tls. 5.10 B.
Dominion	Tls. 19 S.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 12 B.
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 26.
Kamunting	Tls. 12.
Kapala	Tls. 1½ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 21 B.
Karan	Tls. 18½.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 14½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 25½.
Padang	Tls. 18 B.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 15.
Permata	Tls. 7½ S.
Repah	Tls. 1.60 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.45 B.
Seekee	Tls. 10½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.35 S.
Senawang	Tls. 23½ B.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 1.65.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7¼.
S'hai Malay-Pref. ..	Tls. 15
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 3 S.
Sungala	Tls. 3¾ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 15½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8½ B.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1½ S.
Taiping	Tls. 3.60.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 12½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 36 S.
Ulobri	Tls. 2¼ B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 9¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber..	Tls. 100
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams ...	Tls. 94 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 97 B.
S'hai Waterworks ..	Tls. 300

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for March 2 was 177 tons."

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	„ 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen)	o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	U.S. 4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1-A, Kiuklang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000
1/8 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .....Yen	$48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „	30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „	20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 10, 1916.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	500,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN.
Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital ...	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital ..	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

5671.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on February 29, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	„	12-18
Pork	„	20-25
Veal	„	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	16-18
Pomfret	„	—
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	15-30
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	25-30
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	80-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	$1.00-1.20
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	10-12
Quail	„	20-25
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	30-40
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	4-5
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	25-30
Lemons	each	10-12
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-10
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	10-12
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	15-16
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	5-10
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	6-8
Peas	„	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.70
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.50
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	„	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.25
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

'TWILIGHT SLEEP' OLD

Lawyer in Trial Says Queen Victoria Took Treatment

New York, January 30.—According to James A. Farrell, Queen Victoria was the first woman of royal birth who submitted to the "twilight sleep" treatment, and that the issue in that case was the late King Edward VII. of England. Mr. Farrell made the statement before Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court yesterday in his argument against the applications for a temporary injunction restraining Dr. H. Wellington Knipe from continuing to use the premises at 5 Riverside Drive for a Twilight Sleep Sanitarium.

The plaintiffs are Aggie M. Booth and Mary T. Sutphen, whose homes flank the sanitarium. Mr. Farrell said the twilight sleep idea is not new, and that the only thing new about it has been the natural development of the method.

"Seventy-five years ago," he said "the British royal physicians used the method, the only difference being that at the tme chloroform was used."

In answer to the argument of Theodore Morries, who represented the petitioners, Mr. Farrell said that the sanitarium was Dr. Knipe's home, that its appearance as a private residence was maintained, and that the restrictive covenants were not violated at all.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For March 3rd, 4th and 5th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
"THE MENACE"
Pathe's Film d'Art
A Splendid Topical Play.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting latest War Incidents, including many interesting scenes at Loos.

"WIFFLES IN WAR TIME"
A highly amusing comedy, by M. Prince.

"AT WAR WITH NATURE"
A Film of a most interesting description.

"THE SLEEP WALKER"
An amusing comedy.

CHARLES CHAPLIN
In another screaming Comedy, entitled
"THE NEW JANITOR"

Grand Variety Entertainment

Benefit performance for the famous Spanish Dancers,
Merry and Montes
AT THE
LYCEUM THEATRE
at 9.15 p.m.
Friday, 10th March, 1916.
Assisted by
Mrs. W. J. ISENMAN, Mrs. STEPHEN, Mrs. THORESEN, Mr. D. J. DONNE, Mr. G. B. STORMES and many others.

Songs, Dances, Sketches, Bull Fight, etc.

Booking at Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
Usual prices.

The Hongkew Skating Rink

GRAND
CHARITY MASQUERADE CARNIVAL
for the
WAR RELIEF FUND
To-night, March 4th
SKATING from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.
and
DANCING from 1 a.m. to 3 a.m.
ADMISSION $1.00
Prizes will be given for Fancy Costume (Ladies and Gentlemen), Fast Skating etc., etc., etc.
The Hongkew Skating Rink
North Szechuen Road (Ext.)
opposite road to the old
International Skating Rink
8839

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
"THE MASTER KEY"
9th and 10th Episodes—
Four Parts
"FATAL BUMPING"
Keystone Comedy
and
"MABEL AT THE WHEEL"
Two Parts

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th March
"PEEPS INTO NATURE'S REALMS"
Interesting
"THE MASTER KEY"
First, Second and Third Episodes. Six Parts.
"FATTY'S DEBUT"
Keystone Comedy.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads
PROGRAMME
For 3rd, 4th and 5th March, 1916.

1.— *"FOOL'S-HEAD AS SPORTSMAN"* *Comic*

2.— *"JELLYFISH"* *Scientific*

3.— *"MAN WANTED"* *Comic*

4.— *"WEDDING TRIP"* *Comedy*

5.— **"THE BLACK BOX"** *6th Episode. 1st and 2nd Parts.*

6.— *"CHARLIE BY THE SEA"* *Comedy*

Complete Change of Programme Every Monday and Friday.

Two Performances Nightly:—
1st at 7.30 p.m. *2nd at 9.30 p.m.*

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination,	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Mar 4		New York	City of Baroda	Jap	Mason	M.B.K.
" 5	P.M.	San Francisco	Regal Dollar	Br	Ridley	R. DollarCo
" 9	P.M.	Tacoma	Canada Maru	Jap.	Gori	A.T.Co.
" 11	5.30*	Seattle	Tacoma Maru	Jap.	Nagasuye	N.Y.K.
" 15		Tacoma	Kumi Maru	Jap.		A.T. Co.
" 17	P.M.	San Francisco etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Milmer	A.T. Co.
" 20	noon	Seattle	Yokohama M	Jap	Shinobe	N.Y.K.
" 24	P.M.	Vancouver	E'press of Russia	Br.	Davison	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 5	P.M.	Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap.	Kobayashi	A.T. Co.
" 7	P.M.	Vancouver	Emp ess of Japan	Br.	Hopcraft	C.P.O.S.
" 9	noon	Seattle	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N.Y.K.
" 11	P.M.	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	nt	A.T. Co.
" 17	P.M.	Prisco, Japan, H'lu	China	Am	Frazier	M.S.S. Co
" 21	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C.P.O.S.
" 21	P.M.	Tacoma	Hawaii Maru	Jap	Saltow	A.T. Co.
" 25	P.M.	Vancouver	Montegle	Br	Hailey	C.P.O.S.
May 6	P.M	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap	Iseo	A.T. Co
June 9	P.M	Prisco, Japan, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
Aug 29	P.M.	an Francisco	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Mar 7	1.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikuzen Maru	Jap.	Yanhara	N.Y.K.
" 9	1.30	Moji, Kobe	Komano Maru	Jap.	Saito	N.Y.K.
" 17	M	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Milmer	A.T.Co
" 19	9.00	Kobe Yokohama	Fushimi Maru	Jap	Iriguwa	N.Y.K.
" 24	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	E'press ofRussia	Br.	Davison	C.P.O.S.
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Mar 4	3.00	Marseilles etc.,	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie. M.M.
" 5	10.30*	Marseilles via Cape	Iyo Maru	Jap.	Okamoto	N.Y.K.
" 5	A.M.	Bombay	Nankin	Br.	Manley	P.O.
" 8		London	Glenstrae	Br.	Roger	B. & S.
" 15		Marseilles etc.,	Menzone	Fr.	Lafont	Cie. M.M.
" 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Empress	Br.	Partens	B. & S.
" 16	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Dodd	B. & S.
" 19	10.00*	London etc.	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Terasaka	N.Y.K.
" 21	A.M.	Colombo	Novara	Br.	Heslington	P. & O.
" 23		London	Nore	Br.	Asbury	P. & O.
" 29	A.M.	Marseilles	Polynesien	Fr.	Costa	Cie. M.M.
Apr 2		Marseilles via Cape	Kitano Maru	Jap.	Cope	N.Y.K.
" 3	..	Bombay	Malta	Br.	Talbot	P. & O.
" 17	..	Bombay	Nagoya	Br.	Garwood	P. & O.
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Mar 4	11.00*	Takao, Formosa	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	Yamaga	N.Y.K.
" 4	10.00*	Hongkong	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Shinobe	N.Y.K.
" 5		Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
" 5	A.M.	Foochow	Hsean	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.S.N.Co
" 6	3.00*	Wuhu, Canton	Tientsin	Br.	Cogan	B. & S.
" 6	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
" 7	11.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Kiukiang	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
" 7	1.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Yinchow	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
" 9		Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Meatbral	B. & S.
" 10	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow.	Tamsui	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.
" 12	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.
Apr 9	P.M	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A.T.Co
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Mar 4	D.L.	Tientsin	Proteus	Br.	Larsen	K.M.A.
" 5		Tsingtao	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	Yebiko	S.M.R.
" 5	D.L.	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
" 5	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Sishan	Br.	Simons	K.M.A.
" 7	D.L.	w.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Sasaki Maru	Jap.	Catoh	S.M.R.
" 7	1.0	Dairy	Fushimi Maru	Jap	Iriguwa	N.K.K.
" 7		Tientsin	Anping Maru	Jap.	Muirs	C.P.O.S.
" 9	10.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	N'combe	B. & S.
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Mar 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	Owen	B. & S.
" 4	M.N.	do	Changon	Br.	Tindall	G & Co.
" 5	M.N.	do	Siangyang M.	Jap.	Scott	N.K.K.
" 5	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	McIlwain	C.M.SN.Co
" 6	M.N.	do	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	Ikeda	N.Y.K.
" 6	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	Gibb	J.M. & Co.
" 6	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	Lindstrom	C.M.SN.Co
" 7	M.N.	do	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	Yasaki	N.K.K.
" 7	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	Phillip	J. M. & Co.
" 7	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br	Frasier	B. & S.
" 8	M.N.	do	Kinling	Br	Newcomb	B. & S.
" 9	M.N.	do	Talee Maru	Jap	Inwood	N.K.K.
" 10	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.
" 11	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Mar 3	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	C.N.C.W
Mar 3	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi	Edgren	Ningshao	N.S.C.W.
Mar 3	[illegible]	Hsean	837	Chi	Wallace	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Mar 3	Dairy	Hsinshin Maru	900	Jap.	Yebiko	S.M.R.	W W
Mar 3	Hongkong	Novara	4280	Br.	H'errington	P&O S N C.	
Mar 3	Hankow	Tatung	1882	Br.	S'merville	B. & S.	C N W
Mar 3	Ja an	Penang Maru		Jap.		N.Y.K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 3	Amoy, Swatow, H'kong	Foicheng	980	Chi.	Baines	C.M.S N Co
" 3	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	2101	Chi.	Milligen	CM.S N Co
" 3	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	1735	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.
" 3	Hankow, etc.,	Yohyang Maru	1[illegible]7	Jap.	Takeshita	[illegible]
" 3	Hankow	Yuseng	1122	Br.	Campbell	J. M. & Co
" 3	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
" 3	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	Edgren	N. S N. Co

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 3	Hankow, etc.	Tacheng Maru	1681	Jap.	Kurikawa	N. K. K.
" 3	Foochow, K'kiang, Takao	Kohoku Maru	1611	Jap.	Yamaga	N K K
" 3	Hankow, etc.,	Kweiang	1924	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
" 3	Hankow, etc.,	Saiwo	1203	Br.	Sellar	B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Station	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
1919	Feb. 23	Cruise	Ajax	Am Aux.	800		80	Lundberg
Same	Dec. 31	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru	8213	17	319	Fowel
YTPDW	Feb 21	Cruise	Elcano	Am g-b.	620	8	95	Cove
Same	Feb. 18	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	13	309	Kellogg
P&OSNC	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Helena	Am g-b	1897	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Antilochus	Jan. 5
Atreus	Feb. 3
Atsuta Maru	Feb. 7
City of Colombo	Jan 23
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20
Helenus	Feb. 2
Kansas	Feb. 6
Knight Companion	Feb 21
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
Mongara	Feb. 10
Nellore	Jan. 30
Peleus	Dec. 31
Pingsuey	Mar. 1
Prostesilaus	Mar. 2
Pyrrhus	Dec. 8
Suwa Maru	Jan. 23
Tydeus	Jan. 16
Waimana	Feb. 18
Yangtsze	Jan. 23

For Marseilles, etc.

Andre Lebon	Feb. 16
Cordillere	Feb. 2
Porthos	Jan. 26
Taki Maru	Jan. 19

For Bombay

Kashmir**	Jan. 24
Namur**	Feb. 20
Sardinia**	Feb. 7

For Vancouver, etc.

Hugh Hogan	Feb. 3
Ide Maru	Jan. 12
J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5
Javary	Jan. 25
Kamokura Maru	Feb. 27
Kosoku Maru	Mar. 1
Mexico Maru	Feb. 6
Monteagle	Feb. 19
Shimpo Maru	Feb. 26
Shidzuoka Maru	Feb. 7

For New York

Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9
Indra	Feb. 7
St. Patrick	Feb. 27
Skipton Castle	Jan. 22
Tuscan Prince	Jan. 26

For San Francisco, etc.

China	Feb. 18
Panama	Dec. 16
Robert Dollar	Feb. 25
Sequoya	Feb. 13
Tenyo Maru	Feb. 18
Yucatan	Feb. 16

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Ajax	Jan. 29	Mar. 17
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Mar. 30
Gleniffer	Jan. 5	Apr. 6
Hirano Maru	Feb. 2	Apr. 5
Kamo Maru	Feb. 26	May. 15
Kashima Maru	Mar. 11	Apr. 30
Kintuck	Jan. 29	Mar. 17
Katori Maru	Feb. 12	Apr. 15
Kashgar	Mar. 14	Apr 19
Shirita	Feb. 5	Apr. 4
Keemun	Jan 28	Mar. 4
Laoudon	Dec. 18	Mar. 6
Machaon	Jan. 17	Mar. 6
Malta**	Feb. 5	Mar. 16
Mentor	Feb. 24	Apr. 10
Mishima Maru	Mar 25	May. 5
Mongara	Apr. 29	June. 12
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Apr. 20
Merionethshire	Jan. 30	Mar. 30
Nelores	Feb. 5	Mar. 20
Nellore	Apr 15	May. 29
Nagoya**	Feb. 5	Mar. 30
Namur	Mar. 4	Apr. 14
Ningchow	Feb. 19	Apr. 5
Nankin	Mar. 18	Apr 27
Oanfa	Feb. 12	Mar. 29
Perseus	Jan. 4	Mar. 5
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Mar. 10
Teiresias	Jan. 18	Mar. 12
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar. 15

FROM CALCUTTA

Itola	Mar. 16

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Awa Maru	Mar. 7	Apr. 4
Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Mar. 4
Empress of Asia		Apr. 21
Empress of Japan		Apr. 7
Empress of Russia		Mar. 24
Monteagle		Apr. 28
Sado Maru	Feb. 22	Mar. 21

FROM NEW YORK

City of Agra	Jan. 15	Mar. 10
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Mar. 20
City of Lincoln	Jan. 31	Mar. 30
Egremont Castle	Nov. 6	Mar. 5
Grena	Nov. 28	Mar. 5
Indradeo	Jan. 17	Apr. 5
Indrashamba		Mar. 12
Indrawadi	Jan. 19	Mar. 10
Indraghiri	Dec. 17	Mar. 14
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Mar. 6
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	Mar. 15
Tottori Maru	Dec. 24	Apr. 10

FROM CHRISTIANIA

Ceylon	Feb. 7	Mar. 30
Siam	Jan. 30	Apr. 18
Sumatra	Jan. 8	Mar. 3
Yeddo	Feb. 11	Mar. 30

FROM MARSEILLES

Polynesien	Feb. 9	Mar. 12

FROM GOTHENBURG

Chile	Dec. 8	Mar. 15

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Canada Maru	Apr. 13	Mar. 16
Chiyo Maru	Mar. 4	Apr. 30
Mexico Maru	Mar. 23	Apr. 19
Manila Maru	Feb. 17	Mar. 1
Tacoma Maru	Feb. 16	Mar. 14
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Apr. 16
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 9	Mar. 17

* Due date is approximate.
** Transhipment from Colombo.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Siangyang Maru, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. wharf on Sunday, March 5, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.— The str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung wharf on March 4 at 11 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 10 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

FOOCHOW.—The str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The str. Persia Maru, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Sunday, April 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, March 17. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The str. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, March 17. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to the American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Kinling left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Hongkong for Tientsin on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Lienshing left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow and Foochow yesterday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Sishan (chartered) left Chingwantao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Astrachan (chartered) left Chingwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Amoy for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah, left Wenchow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung, will leave Tientsin for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Fooksang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Teiresias left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on March 1.

The M.M. s.s. Polynesien with the French mails of February 6 will leave Saigon for Shanghai on Sunday, March 5, at 3 a.m. and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Sunday morning, the 12th instant, and at Shanghai (S.M.R. Co.'s Whagpoo wharf) on the same day.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Chefoo for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Chefoo for Tientsin on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Chefoo for Tientsin on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Chipshing left Tientsin for Hongkong, Canton and Chefoo on Thursday.

Passengers Arrived

Per P. and O. s.s. Novara from Bombay:—Miss E. M. Biehl, Miss F. F. Fisher, Miss F. B. Lang. From Columbo:—Miss F. Clark. From Fremantle:—Miss J. Maligne. From London:—Miss M. J. Drury, Miss A. M. Cunningham. From Marseilles:—Miss H. M. Cornaby, Rev. J. K. Hill, Mrs. Hill. From Singapore:—Mr. Baldwin, Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. Davis, Mrs. Davis and child, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. R. H. Parker, Mr. J. P. Burgess, Mr. Fong Mien, Mr. A. W. Bates, Mr. J. Van Geel. From Hongkong:—Mr. B. G. Wynberg, Mr. L. S. Kempton, Mr. Wong Kwai-ching, Mr. S. A. Seth, Mr. L. Camera, Mr. C. G. Rothwell, Mr. W. A. Salter, Mr. D. R. McEwan, Mr. W. S. Dupree, Mr. F. B. Marshall, Mr. H. M. Richards, Mrs. Mikami Tomo, Mr. H. A. Pattman.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru:—Mr. M. P. Young, Mrs. J. F. Caie and 1 child, Miss L. C. Oehler, Miss A. Stornebrink, Rev. Y. E. Simmons, Mrs. F. M. Simmons, Mr. J. M. Barnard, Mr. G. M. Spence, Mr. E. U. Reid, Mrs. D. S. Reid, Mr. H. R. Haurs, Mr. C. Lara, Mrs. M. K. Neill.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow:—Mrs. Wilson, and Mr. A. C. Ackhurst.

Passengers Departed

Per I.-C. s.s. Suiwo for Hankow:—Mrs. McGuffog and child, Mr. G. T. Hamilton, and Capt. E. Dubreleul.

Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk for Vladivostock:—Mr. P. P. Mirksch, Mr. L. Marshalkin. For Nagasaki:—Mrs. and Mrs. J. F. Peat and son, Mrs. L. Rosenthal and son.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlsen	Carlowitz	N G L B 2
Feb 19	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi	Pasmore	C.M.S.N.Co	K N A
Aug [illegible]	Hongkong	Bohemia	[illegible]	Am	Fricovich	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	Chi a	[illegible]	Am	Parshuebis	Aus. Lloyd	C M E W
Feb 5	Japan	City of Baroda	3805	Jap	Mason	M. B. K.	M [illegible]
Mar 2	Japan	Chikugo Mar	446	Jap.	Akamatsu	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Aug 8	Hongkong	J. Rickmers	[illegible]	Ger	Voorbeek	D. & Co	[illegible]
Feb 25	Hongkong	Dunleigh Hall	3211	Br.	Hay	M. B. K.	PWE
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	8	Ger	Jensse	H. D. & Co	[illegible]
Mar 2	Tientsin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	Harris	B. & S.	CNW
Mar [illegible]	Hongkong	Glenstrae	1054	Br.	Roger	Glen Line	C W L W
Feb 27	San Francisco	Hazel Dollar	2804	Br.	Ridley	Dollar Co.	Dod D
Feb 29	Hankow	Hanyang	1159	Br.	Puckett	B. & S.	C W
Mar [illegible]	Hankow	Hanping	98	Chi	Henderson	[illegible]	H Y P W
Feb 4	Singapore	Isami	606	Br.	Watson	Miller & Co.	Y T P D
Jan 8	Tsingtau	Kiaochow	98	Chi	Koeg	Meller & Co.	Y T P D W
Feb 27	Chwangtse	Kwangping	238	Br.	Andreason	K. M. A.	Y T P D
Mar 2	Dairy	Kohoku Maru	611	Jap.	Yamaga	N K K	L P D L W
Mar 2	Hongkong	Luchow	221	Br.	Doyle	B. & S.	W I W
July 19	Hankow	Meidah	682	Ger	Ilsen	Melchers	N G L B 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	6	Ger	Lohmann	Melchers	N G L B 1
Feb 16	Hankow	Meian	461	Am	Associated	S O I Co	K N O
Jan [illegible]	Dairy	Ningan Maru	870	Jap	Gamo	[illegible]	Y T P D
Feb 2	Hongkong	Nankin	4961	Br.	Manley	& S N Co	IV
Jan 8	Keelung	Otowa Maru	877	Jap	[illegible]	N K K	L & D
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Brit	Peterson	G N T. Co.	[illegible]
Feb 12	Wenchow	Poochi	3367	Chi	Taylor	M.S.N.Co	P D
Mar 9	Chwangtao	Proteus	2247	Nor.	Larsen	K M A	K.M.A.W.
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	840	Ger.	Arlelt	H A L	[illegible]
July 8	Hongkong	Silesia	46	Aus.	Marshall	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Dec 18	Yangtze	Siuhun	495	Chi	Chinese	S S Co	[illegible] W
Feb 25	Manila	Seward	7 4	Am.	Esser	Dodwell	O D W
Mar 1	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	856	Rus	Mirkevroff	R V F	P
Mar [illegible]	Hankow	[illegible]	1785	Br	Sellar	B. & S.	[illegible] W
Mar 2	Hankow	Tacheng Maru	1681	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.	P D W
Mar 2	Chwangtao	Westfold	1 7	Nor	Henriksen	K. M A.	K.M.A.W.
Mar [illegible]	Hankow	Wuchang	1975	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.	C W
Feb 17	Ningpo	Yushun	1079	Chi	Legge	C M.S.N.Co	S N D W
Mar 2	Hongkong	Yokohama M.	6189	Jap.	Kusubera	N. Y. K.	

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.K.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the jetty in front of 5, the Bund at 10 a.m.

The tender Whangpoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Atlantique will leave the Co's jetty at 3 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9.30 a.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. and O. s.s. Nankin will leave the Customs jetty at 9.30 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

2.—The anticyclone has concentrated over Kiangsu and Anhui, and decreased in intensity. The barometer is generally falling all over the Chinese continent. Fine mild weather almost everywhere, but overcast in Szechuan and Kwangtong.

3.—Cloudy, misty but fine weather.

Meteorological Readings

Friday, March 3, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.....	761.90	762.60
" " inches	30 00	30.02
Variation m m. for 24 h ..	-3 90	-3 92
Variation m m for 12 h	-1. 8	-1.97
Wind { Direction	SSE	SSE
Kilom per hour ...	6	10
Miles	7 9	6.2
Temperature { Cen	4 9	10°0
Fahr.....	40.8	50 0
Humidity: eo	84	66
Nebulosity: 5-10.....	6	10
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

3 JAPANESE WARSHIPS IN WAR ZONE, REPORT

London Hears Tokiwa, Chitose And Kasuga Are in The Mediterranean

London, February 25.—The reported arrival of a Japanese fleet in the Mediterranean has caused much curiosity and scepticism in London. Neither the British government nor the Japanese Embassy here are able to throw any light on the report.—*Jiji.*

Japan's Warships in Mediterrancan

London, February 25.—The Japanese warships Tokiwa, Chitose and Kasuga have safely arrived at the Mediterranean Sea.—*Nichi Nichi*

C. P. O. S. LTD.

Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Russia	Mch. 24
Empress of Japan	Apr. 7
Empress of Asia	" 21
Monteagle	" 28
Empress of Russia	May 19
Empress of Japan	June 3
Empress of Asia	" 16
Monteagle	July 1
Empress of Russia	" 14
Empress of Japan	July 29
Empress of Asia	Aug. 11

For further information, apply to
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads
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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"HINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Mar. 17
"	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Apr. 11
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	May 6
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 8
"	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 28
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
"	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 8

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Mar 7
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Apr. 28
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	May 23
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Mar. 23
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept 16

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

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Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

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S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails April 17th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails June 24th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails Aug. 28th., 1916.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading issued to all the principal cities of the United States & Canada, also through tickets to Europe.

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'Phone 1886 First Floor, Union Building

ARTILLERY DUELS KEEP EASTERN FRONT LIVELY

Germans Have Successes; Aviators Bomb Molodetschno Railway Station

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram: Eastern theater.—On the northern part of the eastern front, artillery duels have been very lively at several places. German field guns successfully attacked detachments of the enemy.

North-west of Mitau, a Russian aeroplane was shot down in an air fight and its crew captured. German aviators successfully bombarded the railway station of Molodetschno.

Berlin, March 2.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung comments upon the speech of the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Sassonoff, in the Duma. The paper especially refers to the Minister's remarks in regard to the question of Poland and to his assertion that German terror is ruling in Warsaw.

The paper asks what Russia had done for Poland during the last century, when there was ample opportunity for Russia to prove its good intentions towards the Poles. The best proof as to how the Polish Catholics have been treated by the Russians is given by the fact that, at the outbreak of the war, only two of the twenty Polish Bishoprics were not vacant.

The Russians attempted to introduce the Orthodox creed in Poland by force. Those priests who disobeyed the Russian orders were sent to Siberia. M. Sassonoff calls the founding of the Polish university at Warsaw under the present German occupation a trap.

As a fact, however, Poland received from the Russians nothing but promises during the war. Investigations have further shown how little these promises mean. M. Sassonoff, for instance, refers to the promise of autonomy, granted by Grand Duke Nicolas. How this manifesto, however, is to be understood is clearly shown by the interpreting of the edict of the Russian Minister to the Governors.

This edict reads as follows: "Referring to Grand Duke Nicolas' manifesto and answering quotations which reached me, as to the attitude to be shown towards the inhabitants of the Vistula district, I hereby bring to the knowledge of the Governors that the said manifesto does not refer to the Vistula district, but only to the Polish territories that do not belong to the Russian Empire and which Grand Duke Nicolas will be able to conquer during the war. As long as these districts are not conquered, there will be no change in the political status of the Vistula district. The Polish population is to be treated with compulsory measures in a form as benevolent as possible."

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung points out the fact that the Central Powers are doing practical work for Poland, as far as this is possible in a country which has been almost completely devastated by Russian soldiers. The consequence is that all the leading Polish politicians do not acknowledge the Russian flag any more, but only the flag of those nations from whom they receive not empty promises but tangible chances for realization of the national aspirations of the Poles.

M. Sassonoff further stated that, after Italy's entry into the Entente, the Powers which signed the famous London Treaty would prove to the world that for them treaties were not only scraps of paper. Apparently, M. Sassonoff does not remember that the Triple Alliance was usually considered as an international treaty.

The Berlin papers, commenting upon M. Sassonoff's speech, call it the clumsiest speech ever made by any of the Entente Ministers during the war. They especially point out his affirmation, according to which German leading men are deceiving German public opinion by concealing the truth, and ask whether M. Sassonoff ignores that all the enemies' reports are daily and completely published in the German papers, including the speeches of M. Sassonoff and other statesmen of the Entente.

The papers ask him how publicity is handled in Russia. The papers ironically comment upon M. Sassonoff's assertion that Russia does not intend to destroy Germany, which is contrary to the former Russian pretentions, which not only require the destruction of Germany but of the whole German race. Finally, the papers remark that M. Sassonoff's memory failed him since January 31, when, in a speech to Petrograd press representatives, he stated that the war would soon be finished, as Germany was nearing financial collapse, while he declares now that the end of the war cannot yet be predicted.

As to M. Sassonoff's declaration in regard to the question, who caused the war, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung reprints some Reuter telegrams. On July 29, 1914, Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd wired: "In Russian eyes, the die is cast and only a political miracle can avert the war. A partial mobilisation has already been ordered and there is every indication that the whole of the vast military machinery will soon be set in motion. An Imperial manifest is expected tonight. Confident of Britain's support, about which doubts have mostly disappeared, the Russian public is prepared to accept the war."

On July 30, 1914, the same correspondent wired that the readiness of the British fleet, together with Japan's assurances "has more than confirmed the Russians' determination to stand to their guns." Further evidence is given by the fact that the order for the general mobilisation was issued on the night of July 30 to 31 and was communicated neither by the Russian Government nor by the French Ambassador to Petrograd to the French Government, which still was ignorant of this fact on the evening of the July 31.

This was apparently done in order to give the appearance of aggression to the German mobilisation, while the latter, in reality, was only a countermove against the Russian mobilisation. All this proves that not Germany, but her enemies, in the summer of 1914, considered, speaking in M. Sassonoff's words "that the hour had arrived to realize long cherished plans and spoliations."

Prince Mirko of Montenegro, the Minister of Justice, M. Radulowitsch, the Minister of the Interior, M. Popowitsch and the Minister of War, M. Wjesowitsch, who stayed in Montenegro, have issued a counter proclamation against that issued by King Nicholas and the Prime Minister, M. Mysukowitsch, who both fled to France. They declare therein that the statements made by the King and the Prime Minister are incorrect.

On December 31, the Government of Montenegro, with the assent of the King, asked for peace. At the same time, King Nicholas sent a telegram to Emperor Francis Joseph and asked him to arrange for peace terms. The Austro-Hungarian reply was received on January 2 and contained willingness to enter into peace negotiations after the Montenegrins had laid down their arms.

While these negotiations were proceeding, the king left Montenegro on January 6, without notifying the Government of his departure. The King fled to Italy and his flight created in the whole country a crushing impression.

Prince Mirko and the three Ministers now declare that they are absolutely entitled to speak in the name of their country, while the Prime Minister alone neither represents the Government nor is empowered to make a decision for it. The Austro-Hungarian Government publishes the text of the telegrams and letters in which peace was asked for on December 31 and which are signed by the King and the Ministers, including also at the time the name of the Prime Minister.

In the meantime, it has become known that France is keeping back the petition of Prince Mirko and the three Ministers in which the King is requested to nominate delegates for a peace conference. This petition was handed through Spain to France, which should hand it over to King Nicholas.

Yesterday's cable referring to the legal issue of submarine warfare, after stating that the armament of merchant vessels was introduced into international law during the time when the high seas were infected with buccaneers and when, during war time, ships were furnished with letters of marque, in order that they could attack merchantmen of the enemy, omitted the following paragraph: "In those days, naval wars were carried on not by a regular navy but by the captains of such merchantmen who were provided with letters of marque."

Thus, Thomas Jefferson, in 1793, when allowing the armed English merchantmen free entrance into American ports, just as if they were peaceful trading ships, expressly explained and justified this decision by making the following official statement: "The American coast would be swarming with privateers and buccaneers if we would only admit unarmed merchantmen into our ports."

The telegram then states that piracy on the American coast being stamped out since many decades, the above exceptional permit of allowing armed merchantmen into an American port has no further legal or moral validity, as fully proved by our yesterday's cable.

Today, the first official announcement was made of the proposed bills for the coming war tax. They are to give a revenue of 500 million Marks and will be composed of taxes on special war profits and incomes, also on an increased postal tariff, as well as higher taxes on tobacco. The Government has been guided in these proposals by several considerations.

While there is an undoubted moral necessity to tax such profits as have been made chiefly through the war, at the same time it is necessary not to hinder thus the formation of new capital, since the enemies of Germany are trying to destroy the economical power of the German people and even intend to pursue such a policy after the war. In order to leave the direct taxes free for the necessities of the federal states and the municipalities, the new taxes of the Empire are chiefly to be indirect taxes.

The new taxes will spare the smaller incomes and not necessitate a new organisation during the war, the more as these taxes are to be considered as only temporary and purely war taxes. The final financial organisation has to be deferred until after the war.

It is reported from Bukharest that the condition of Queen Elisabeth of Rumania, who, as a poetess, is famous under the name of Carmen Sylva, has become worse according to the bulletin issued yesterday by her six physicians, who declare her condition to be hopeless.

German papers comment with satisfaction upon the acquittal of the Swiss Colonels Egli and Waldewyl, not only because the German authorities are thus cleared from any suspicion of incorrect behavior, but also because these two honorable officers, who only tried to serve their country to the best of their ability, have proved their innocence against the unjust charges brought forth by the enemies of the Central Powers.

The newspapers further point to the statements made by the Chief of the Swiss General Staff, Corps Commander von Sprecher von Bernegg, who said: "We have not only the duties but also the rights of neutrality; for instance, we do have the right of unhindered postal intercourse and the right of trading with neutrals and these rights have been curtailed in the most grievous manner by those who dominate the sea."

A member of the Russian Duma, M. Tefkelef, vividly pictured in the Duma the atrocities committed against the Mohammedan population of Russia. He exclaimed: "The Russians are treating us worse than even the enemy would do it."

In the Government of Batum, an endless number of assassinations, rape, etc., have been committed. Another member, M. Friedman, has given a description of the pogroms which happen in the whole empire. M. Gourleski gave vent to his indignation about the allies of Russia who only pursued their own interests, while Russia was using up its best forces in their interest.

One Earring More Distinguished Than Two

Miss Betty Lee wearing her single earring

New York, January 24.—The season of the rolled down stocking has passed and 'ears instead of ankles are now the particular territory of Dame Fashion, who is ever on the alert for something new.

Decorating the ears with rare jewels has long been one of woman's pet vanities, but Miss Betty Lee, a young and beautiful southern girl now in New York, has found a new way of wearing them—or it—for Miss Lee has started the fashion of wearing a single earring. You now buy an earring not a pair of earrings. No more dissension in families where two sisters want to wear the only pair of earrings the family affords on the same night. They can go out on a 50-50 basis.

Miss Lee comes of a family which has always done things in a big way and leadership to her is no novelty. She is a grand-daughter of George S. Hawkins, who was in the Senate from Florida. Her father was a direct descendant of Patrick Henry who got right up in the House of Burgesses down in Virginia, and said: "Give me liberty or give me death," so well that all of the school children since his time had something to commit to memory.

It is probably the Patrick Henry spirit that led Miss Lee to fly in the face of double standard of earrings and inaugurate the style of wearing only one. Patrick Henry never did anything like anybody else, and his coiffure was entirely unconventional.

"I don't see anything singular about wearing one earring," said Miss Lee.

"The earring, is, in that case, singular," it was suggested.

News Brevities

In connection with Japanese gun-running, the Kobe Herald reports that the police there got wind of a serious case in which some Japanese attempted to secretly send 10,000 rifles, 50 cases of cartridges and 80 cases of bombs to Dairen from Japan by the s.s. Koun Maru (due at Dairen on the 3rd inst.). The Police Board issued instructions to the Superintendents of the respective Police Stations to examine all dealers in rifles and explosives in Tokio.

* * *

Word had been received that Mr. Saddleton, formerly of Shanghai, has received a commission as second lieutenant with the Durham Light Infantry. The regiment is now in Egypt.

* * *

Mustard and Company, local agents for the Remington typewriter, are distributing the 1916 calendar advertising the machine. The calendar has a picture of the typewriter but you don't notice it at first because it is being manipulated by a stenographer who absorbs most of the interest.

* * *

The Shanghai Nippo says that Lieutenant-General Aoki and his suite arrived at Peking at 6.50 p.m. on March 2.

* * *

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) reports that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Harada Steamship Company have raised their freights to and from Tsingtau to between 10 to 30 per cent. to be effective from April 1.

* * *

The Eastern Times declares that a short term loan for a sum of $10,000,000 is almost completed with certain foreign financiers. The security is the revenue from the tobacco monopoly as well as wines and spirits. A certain power has protested against it seriously.

* * *

Says The China Daily Mail: We have just received from Peking the pleasant news that His Excellency Monsieur Conty, French Minister to Peking, has been promoted to a Minister Plenipotentiary of the First Class. We tender our warmest congratulations to Monsieur Conty upon his promotion. Monsieur Bourgeois, who has been a most popular and hardworking official during his tenure of the position of French Consul in Tientsin has also been promoted to full Consul-General, a well deserved promotion which will be received with great pleasure, not only by his compatriots in Tientsin but by all members of the Allied community with whom he is *persona grata*.

* * *

The regular March meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association will be held in Union Church Hall, Tuesday evening, March 7. From 7 to 7.50 o'clock, social hour; members and visiting friends will be entertained by the Ladies' Society of Union Church. At 8 o'clock, business meeting. Miss Abbeyshaw Mayhew and Miss Y. M. Chun will deliver addresses on the subject "Physical Training, a Vital Part of the Missionary Program."

* * *

The usual religious conference of the International Institute will be held tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock when Mr. Chang Yuan-shao will speak on "References to the Supreme Being in the Four Confucian Classics."

Arch Colonel Golf Ball
at $1.20 each, $13.80 per doz.
Spalding Midget Ball
at $1.25 each, $14.40 per doz.
Braid's Special Ball
at $1.00 each, $11.00 per doz.
Captive Golf Ball
at $2.00 each

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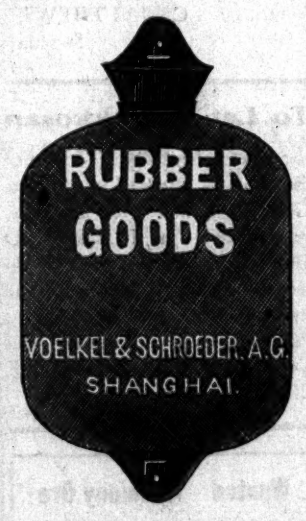

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays		Peking-Mukden Line			
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 8	Mail 3					Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30		0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40		2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00			dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30		78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38		149	dep. Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41			arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.10
			221				
7						8	
7.30	23.01			dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28		266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49		319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		378	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55			dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.01	10.02
17.46	9.03		421	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9						10	
6.00	9.23			dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	2.50
11.30	13.18		523	arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28			dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07		611	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23		62	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.					Exp.	Fast
				dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00		0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00		193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nan'ang..	8.03		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.51		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.09	
SOOCHOW .. arr	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.52	4.11		5.41			5.14
dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..		..	..
NANKING ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.46
dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.50	
dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.53
dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars
*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

MILES.	STATIONS.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6.20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3.39	5.34	7.54
10.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15

MILES.	STATIONS.	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10.45	1.15	2.40	4.10	6.00	8.25
6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8.47
10.19	SHANGHAI N RTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1.45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.55

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p m.
Shanghai South .....dep.		8.00	8 55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai.....		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.56	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	10.58	3.26	4.18
dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hua .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
arr	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 a.m.	19 p.m.	21 p m	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hua .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

The Concerned

To sell within the Residence,

No. 20, NORTH SOOCHOW ROAD

(Near General Hospital)

ON

TUESDAY, the 7th March,

At 10 a.m.

The whole of the

Household Furniture

AND

Effects

contained therein

Mirror-back Hat Stand, Pictures, Carpets, Chairs, Sideboards, Cellarettes, Drawing Room Furniture, Escritoire, Overmantels, Flower Stands, Sewing Machine, Glass Ware, E.-P. Ware, Solid Brass and Brass-mounted Beds, Sofas, Wardrobes, Dressing Table, Washstands, Curtains, Stair Carpets, Cooking Stove, etc., etc.

also

A Long Line of Useful Sundries.

On View Sunday and Monday, when Catalogues will be ready.

CREAM CHEESE

Made fresh daily from the purest milk,

Price:—1¼ lbs. for $1.00

'Phone 4740

for Orders. 8842

Missing Relative

ANY INFORMATION as to the present whereabouts of *Frans Peeson* (Swedish) will be greatly appreciated by his aunt in California. Address to Box 350, THE CHINA PRESS.

8888-M-5

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poora, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN,

General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8883

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1, Yuenmingyuen Road, on Thursday, 30th March, 1916. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd to 30th March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN,

General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8884

MOTOR? WEST 1090. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

AT HOME

Messrs.

Garner, Quelch & Co.

will be At Home to their friends at

73, SZECHUEN ROAD,

To-day, March 4th,

from 11.00 a.m. until 1.00 p.m.

Central Stores, Limited

NOTICE

THE Twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 15th March, 1916, at 5.15 p.m, when the report and accounts for the 12 months ended 31st December, 1915, will be presented.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th March to the 15th March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. HERVEY LONGHURST,

Secretary.

Shanghai, 29th February, 1916.

8891

Oscar Landau

The Astor Drapery Stores

9, Broadway

First Shipment

of

Ladies' Beautiful Model Hats

from

Paris and London.

8926

Bank Order Lost

NOTICE is hereby given that Bank Order No. 1213 for Tls. 1805, due on the 7th day of the 2nd moon (March 10, 1916), issued by the Cheang Sheng Bank (長盛莊), has been lost in a tram-car at 2 p.m. on the 26th of the 1st moon. The public is warned against negotiating the said order, which is now declared null and void by the issuing bank. The matter has been reported to the Mixed Court.

CHEANG YUEN-TAI 祥元泰號

8912

POSITION WANTED

TYPIST: a well-educated Chinese seeks a situation as typist or clerical assistant. Apply to Box 347, THE CHINA PRESS.

8885-M-5

Newly Opened

Russian Provision Store

Fresh Russian Provisions and all kinds of Russian Liquors and Vodka at Moderate Prices

G. GOTKIN

918, Broadway

7946

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

No Trick At All

Keeping a storage battery up to par is just a matter of knowing how. Better come in and let us give you some free pointers.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & Co.

TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

LYCEUM THEATRE

Saturday, March 11, 1916.

A Grand Concert

BY

Oscar Strock

A well-known Pianist-Virtuoso.

Kindly assisted by:

Miss Jouravel, Dramatic-Soprano

Mrs. Thoresen..Contra-Alto

Mr. Curry..... Baritone

Mr. Speelman .... Tenor

Booking at Moutrie's for the remaining tickets.

Usual Prices.

8938

Masonic Club

THE Annual General Meeting of Members will be held in the Club on Tuesday, the 14th inst., 6 p.m.

C. MATTHEWS,

Secretary.

8940

To Let at Rokkosan

2,800 ft. above Kobe and 2 hours' distance; 15 minutes' walk from Golf Links, near Post and Telegraph Office, a FURNISHED HOUSE, with 6 rooms, 3 bathrooms, servants' quarters, and separate bath-room for servants. Plan of House, Inventory and Terms may be seen at THE CHINA PRESS Office.

8932

Wanted—Antimony Ore

H. G. WALKER,

Mining Engineer,

1a Jinkee Road, Shanghai.

Exporter & Importer of

ORES, METALS, MINERALS and Industrial Chemicals.

8918

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that we the undersigned Jacob Spunt and Maurice Simmons have this day acquired the interest of Albert Bernard Rosenfeld, who retires therefrom, in the firm of "Spunt & Rosenfeld" and that the business will be carried on as usual at the same place of business No. 44 Szechuen Road, Shanghai and also at Tientsin, Hankow, and Chekiachoang and elsewhere.

JACOB SPUNT,

MAURICE SIMMONS.

Shanghai, March 1st, 1916.

8911

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I have this day retired from the firm of "Spunt & Rosenfeld" and that all my interest therein has been acquired by the remaining partners, Jacob Spunt and Maurice Simmons.

A. B. ROSENFELD,

Shanghai, March 1st, 1916.

8911

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that we the undersigned, carrying on business under the style or firm of "Spunt & Rosenfeld," have this day admitted into partnership Reuben Spunt of Shanghai, and that our business will in future or until further notice be carried on under the same style of "Spunt & Rosenfeld" at the same business address, No. 44, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

SPUNT & ROSENFELD.

Shanghai, March 1st, 1916.

8911

Wa Lee & Co., Ltd.

Furniture Manufacturers, Upholsterers, Decorators, And General Importers.

We have special bargains to offer, and give every care and attention to customers' requirements.

The quality and style of our goods are first-class, and we offer the best possible value for prompt Cash.

Outport orders receive prompt attention.

P375, Nanking Road

(Corner of Yunnan Road)

Telephone No. 4470

8733

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants .....

Clerks .....

Typists .....

Overseers .....

Stenographers .....

Watchmen.....

Printer.....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,

Secretary

6872

The Automobile Club of China.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

ANNUAL MEETING. The Annual General Meeting of the Club will take place at the General Chamber of Commerce Rooms at 5 p.m. on Friday, 31st March, 1916.

Members desirous of bringing up any Resolution are requested to notify same to the Secretary not later than 9th instant.

Members desirous of serving on the General Committee for the year are requested to send in their names to the Secretary not later than 9th instant.

CLUB BADGES. Members are reminded that these Badges, for fixing to the radiator cap, or other part of the Car, can be obtained, on application to the Secretary, for $2 each. The Committee will be glad if all Members will purchase one of these Badges, and use it on their Cars.

SUBSCRIPTIONS 1916. Those Members who have not already paid their subscription for the current year are requested to send Tls. 10 to the Secretary.

By Order of the Committee,

M. G. BECK,

Secretary.

3G, Peking Road.

Shanghai, 2nd March, 1916.

8939

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

DANCING

PRIVATE LESSONS given in latest ballroom dances and variations by experienced teacher. Select evening classes. Apply to Box 362, THE CHINA PRESS.

8915

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, suite of office rooms in Central district, about a block from the Bund. Apply to Olivier Import & Export Co. 18, Nanking Road. 'Phones 1930 and 1536.

8945-M-7

TO LET, rooms for offices or showrooms, in immediate neighbourhood of Avenue Edward VII and the Bund. Moderate terms. Apply to Markt & Co., Shanghai, Ltd., 89-91, Rue Montauban.

8853

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, at moderate rental, a bungalow or a country house, preferably with grounds. Please reply, stating particulars, to Box 369, THE CHINA PRESS.

8923-M-4

WANTED, by responsible people, furnished house for six months or longer. Must have four bedrooms and tennis court. Will also take over motor-car. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.

8916--M-4

WANTED, small residential flat, Central. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 346, THE CHINA PRESS.

8881-M-5

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, Chinese compradore. Apply to Box 370, THE CHINA PRESS.

8925-M-5

WANTED; office assistant, must have knowledge of stenography and be good typist. Apply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.

8917-M-4

SITUATIONS WANTED

HARD-WORKING young man, five years office experience, good knowledge of shipping, Customs, piece goods, typewriting, &c., seeks position in Neutral office. A-1 references. Apply to Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS.

8935-M-8

ACCOUNTANT, with 26 years business experience and knowledge of Russian, English and German languages, would like to get work after office hours. Apply to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS.

8898

WANTED work after 5 p.m. by energetic young man, fast typist, experienced in handling correspondence and in office organization. Apply to Box 372, THE CHINA PRESS.

8928

EXPERT steno-typist desires home work; possesses own typewriter. Work strictly private and confidential. Apply to Box 375, THE CHINA PRESS.

8931-M-4

A HARD working young man (23), has had 6 years' experience as general office assistant, with references, and could furnish recommendation, seeks position. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.

8919-M-4

APARTMENTS WANTED

OFFICE ROOMS WANTED, two rooms, facing south, for preference. Apply to Box 374, THE CHINA PRESS.

8929-M-5

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commerical and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

1888

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE DANCING lessons given by experienced teacher. Terms $2 per lesson. Apply to Box 345, THE CHINA PRESS.

8881-M-5

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

ROOMS WITH BOARD BY DAY OR MONTH.

Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.

Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated, facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"

8251 Telephone 3482

TO LET, two large rooms with bathroom attached and verandah also, including one gas cooking stove. Apply to 25, North Szechuen Road.

8937

TO LET, very large room, also smaller room, with bathrooms attached, facing Race Course. Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling Well Road.

8901-M-5

TO LET, 28, Carter Road, one large bed-sitting-room, with bathroom attached, hot water, etc. Full board.

8838

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, one handsomely furnished Flat, containing 3 rooms, 2 Bathrooms and Encased Verandah. Superior Home, 6, Quinsan Gardens.

TO LET, an unfurnished flat, consisting of two large rooms with bathroom attached, also large open verandah, facing south. Separate large kitchen and servants' quarters. Good locality, very cool in summer, and near Hongkew Park. Married couple preferred. Please apply to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.

8921-M-9

TO LET, 1st April, 371 Avenue Joffre, four-roomed house, attic, stable, garden. Rent 50 taels. Apply Time Ball Station.

8930-M-4

TO LET. houses containing four rooms. Monthly rental $27. Apply to No. 26, East Yuhang Road.

8882-M-5

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

8910

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, one second-hand motor-cycle, 5½ h.p. in perfect running order, just overhauled and with a pair of new tyres. Cheap. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

8922-M-4

WANTED, a Corona or other baby typewriter. Must be in perfect order and cheap. Also a collector's gun, for specimens, with ammunition. Particulars to Box 373, THE CHINA PRESS.

8929-M-5

WANTED to buy, two steam-launches, second-hand; must be in good condition, certified. State particulars and price to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS.

8897

FOR SALE, a collection of postage stamps. For inspection, Sunday, 5th March, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., 5, Kwenming Road.

8924-M-5

LANDAULETTE DARRACQ 4-cyl., for sale, nearly new; price moderate. Apply to Box 348, THE CHINA PRESS.

8887

WANTED, German sheep-dog, about six months old. Apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.

8942-M-7

WANTED, second-hand Corona typewriter, to be in working order. Send selling price to Box 376, THE CHINA PRESS.

8933

BUSINESS FOR SALE. A well-established business for sale, on account of owner's illness. Suitable for either man or lady. Full particulars will be available on application to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.

8914

FOR SALE, Columbia Gramophone, with 2 oak cabinets and 85 records, price 85 dollars: Wellington typewriter No. 2, price 40 dollars: Dinner wagon, price 17 dollars. Blue carpet (15 x 13) price 25 dollars. Apply to Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS.

8927-M-5

LIGHT MONOCAR, perfect running order, for sale. Inspection on application. Apply to Box 353, THE CHINA PRESS.

8895-M-5

MAXWELL CAR, 2-cyl., 2-seater, just repainted, in excellent condition. Apply to Box 349, THE CHINA PRESS.

8887